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THE OLDEST SEED HOUSE

IN AMERICA

1900

FOUNDED
1784

116TH
YEAR



AMERICAN
GROWN
SEEDS

"THE STANDARD
FOR QUALITY
FOR MORE THAN
A CENTURY"

D. LANDRETH & SONS. 21-23 South Sixth St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

D. LANDRETH & SONS give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS.

✻ 1900 ✻

The prices in this Catalogue are constantly subject to fluctuations, and therefore Merely Suggestive.

Postage, Eight Cents Extra per Pound if by Mail.



For **Spring Seeding, 1900**

This Catalogue

may perhaps reach some to whom Landreth's Seeds are as yet unknown, and who are therefore not familiar with their excellent qualities. We will this season, notwithstanding that fact, omit the oft-repeated reference to our seeds, and our extensive facilities for producing them; simply suggesting that the steady and increasing growth of a Seed Firm now in its **one hundred and sixteenth year** of active and continuous business should be at least some assurance to the reader that its representations may be relied on.

In this connection we venture to ask the intelligent purchaser of seeds if he does not think the time has arrived to commence to question the representations of sensational seedsmen who offer gifts as premiums to purchasers, and who always have so many new things that one tires of reading the adjectives of superlative degree used in describing them; and one becomes still more worn to find, after months of watching and waiting, that the highly extolled are no better than old familiar sorts. At the rate the improvement has been going on, according to these oracles, the stocks originally must have been very bad, and, judging from the fancy pictures, perfection must now be near at hand.

It really seems as if the creature, man, was as anxious to be deceived in seeds as in quack medicines, for we do not hesitate to declare upon our reputation as seedsmen of repute, that nine-tenths of the so-called new sorts advertised at high prices are, so far as merit goes, rank humbugs, and it is time the public were told so.

HINTS TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.—Seeds sent to amount of remittance only; when prices fluctuate and postage or cost of bags is not provided for in remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly, and customers can re-order the deficiency, as no accounts will be opened for small sums or balances resulting from short remittance.

REMITTANCE may be made in cash, by Express or Registered Mail, by draft on New York or Philadelphia, or by Postal Money Order. Sums of One Dollar or less in cash, or Stamps, may be sent by ordinary Mail at our risk. Postage stamps for any sum will be accepted where facilities for transmitting money by the above modes do not exist, but letters containing same should be registered.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY US.—We will mail, postpaid, at our expense, all orders for seeds in 5c. and 10c. flat papers and ounces.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY PURCHASER.—On quantities of over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., postage should be provided for by the purchaser, at the rate of 8c. per lb., and on Peas and Beans 16c. per qt.; Corn 15c. per qt.

BY EXPRESS.—Moderate orders, too heavy or expensive for the Mails, or where quick time is desirable, can be sent by Express to your nearest express office. No goods sent C. O. D. without an advance sufficient to cover charges both ways. Onion Sets, Potatoes, Roots and other perishable goods will not be sent C. O. D., but will be sent only on receipt of full remittance, and at risk of purchaser.

BY FREIGHT, R. R. or STEAMER.—Orders for heavy seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., can be shipped at lower rates of freight by railroad or by steamer where practicable.

PACKAGE CHARGES.—When bags, crates or barrels are required for packing seeds, the following rates will be charged: **Bags**, 2 bush., 16c.; 1 bush., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ bush., 5c. **Crates** (for Onion Sets), 2 bush., 25c.; 1 bush., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., 12c. **Barrels** (for Onion Sets, holding 3 bushels), 25c. Package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.

MAKING OUT ORDERS.—We always make it a point to give orders our **immediate attention** as soon as received, a fact well known and appreciated by the thousands of customers deriving their supplies from us direct. The prompt execution of orders will be greatly facilitated if our customers will be careful to write on their order their **Full Name** and **Address**, the **Quantity**, **Name of Variety** and **Price** of the seeds wanted. (See Order Sheet enclosed.)

All necessary correspondence may be given on a separate sheet, or apart from the order. The practice of writing us from several post-offices is to be avoided. Change of residence should be communicated to us at once, to secure delivery of our current publications.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the seeds and garden requisites we carry in stock. If you do not see what you want, write us and we will promptly give you prices and all other information.

THE

LANDRETH SEED FARMS

Owned in fee simple by the Firm are:

BLOOMSDALE, 500 ACRES.
MONASKON, 222 ACRES.
REEDLAND, 146 ACRES.
GRANVILLE, 472 ACRES.

And rented of the 4,000 Acres of the Estate of David Landreth:

GEORGE'S, 78 ACRES.
HUNTON'S, 185 ACRES.
BELLEMONT, 200 ACRES.

And other tracts, making

A total of nearly 2,000 Acres in Seeds,

With space at hand for Great Extension.



Landreth Trade-Mark for Export, Reg., 16th June, 1885.

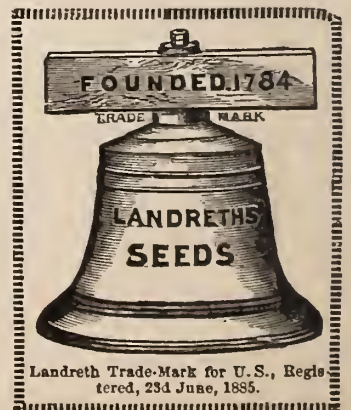
Address plainly **D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.**

For years we have been furnishing Garden Seeds to Market Gardeners and Public Institutions for their vegetable gardens, to their great satisfaction, as demonstrated by their continuance of large orders.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

Practical Seed Farmers and Merchants since 1784.

116 YEARS IN CONTINUOUS BUSINESS.



Landreth Trade-Mark for U.S., Registered, 23d June, 1885.

Establishment Founded 1784.

December 1st 1899.

Wholesale Kitchen Gardeners' Prices

. FOR

LANDRETHS' VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR PLANTING SPRING, 1900.

D. Landreth & Sons,

SEED FARMERS AND
MERCHANTS. 21 and 23 S. Sixth St., Phila., Pa.

For **TERMS OF SALE** and hints
to **Purchasers**, see second page of
cover of Landreths' Seed Cata-
logue, 1900.

Prices Subject to Fluctuation. Latest Quotations Upon Application. All Orders taken Subject to Crop Returns.

| | IN QUANTITIES. | | | | IN QUANTITIES. | | | | IN QUANTITIES. | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | Over ¼ bush. per bush. | Per ¼ bush. | Under 8 qts. per qt. | | Over ¼ bush. per bush. | Per ¼ bush. | Under 8 qts. per qt. | | Over ¼ bush. per bush. | Per ¼ bush. | Under 8 qts. per qt. |
| <p>* Indicates desirable varieties. For illustrations and full descriptions of the varieties in this Priced List, see Landreths' Seed Catalogue for 1900, mailed free to all applicants. Address as above. Single Papers of any of the following Varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PEAS. | | | | PEAS—Continued. | | | | BUSH BEANS—Continued. | | | |
| *Landreths' Extra Early . . . | \$5 20 | \$1 65 | \$0 25 | Peruvian or Black-Eyed Mar- row | \$3 35 | \$1 00 | \$0 15 | White Wax | \$7 15 | \$2 25 | \$0 35 |
| Early Frame Improved . . . | 3 70 | 1 15 | 20 | | | | | Detroit Wax | 6 85 | 2 15 | 35 |
| Early May Improved . . . | 3 70 | 1 15 | 20 | SUGAR PEAS—Edible | | | | Valentine Wax | 7 15 | 2 25 | 35 |
| Philadelphia Extra Early . . | 4 30 | 1 35 | 20 | Pods. | | | | Yosemite Wax | | | 40 |
| Improved Daniel O'Rourke . . | 3 70 | 1 15 | 20 | Dwarf Sugar (Purple Blossom) | 6 30 | 1 95 | 35 | GROCERY BEANS. | | | |
| First and Best | 3 70 | 1 15 | 20 | Tall Sugar (Purple Blossom) . | 6 30 | 1 95 | 35 | White Kidney Royal Dwarf | | | |
| Rural New Yorker | 4 30 | 1 35 | 20 | Tall Sugar (White Blossom) . | 6 65 | 2 00 | 35 | or Field Bean | 3 85 | 1 20 | 20 |
| Alaska or Sitka | 4 60 | 1 45 | 25 | Melting Sugar | 6 30 | 1 95 | 35 | Navy | 3 40 | 1 00 | 15 |
| Kentish Invieta | 4 60 | 1 45 | 25 | White Sugar Marrow | 5 45 | 1 70 | 30 | DWARF LIMA BEANS. | | | |
| American Wonder | 6 00 | 1 90 | 30 | | | | | Dwarf Carolina (Henderson's) | 7 50 | 2 35 | 40 |
| Nott's Excelsior | 6 00 | 1 90 | 30 | BUSH BEANS—Green | | | | Dreer's Bush Lima | 8 80 | 2 75 | 45 |
| McLean's Little Gem | 5 20 | 1 65 | 25 | Pods. | | | | True Dwarf Lima (Burpee's). | 7 90 | 2 50 | 40 |
| Premium Gem | 5 20 | 1 65 | 25 | *Landreths' First in Market . . | 6 75 | 2 00 | 35 | ENGLISH BEANS. | | | |
| Duke of Albany | 6 00 | 1 90 | 30 | Stringless Green Pod | 8 00 | 2 50 | 40 | Early Mazagan, Long Pod . . | 6 30 | 1 95 | 35 |
| Tom Thumb | 5 20 | 1 65 | 25 | Mammoth Green Pod String- less | 8 00 | 2 50 | 40 | Broad Windsor | 6 30 | 1 95 | 35 |
| Heroine | 4 90 | 1 55 | 25 | Improved Extra Early Red | | | | POLE BEANS. | | | |
| Everbearing | 4 90 | 1 55 | 25 | Valentine | 9 00 | 2 80 | 45 | Lima—Extra Early Jersey . . | 7 90 | 2 50 | 40 |
| McLean's Advancer | 4 60 | 1 45 | 25 | Mohawk or Early Brown Six | | | | Lima—Large Jersey | 7 65 | 2 40 | 40 |
| Horsford's Market Garden . . | 4 90 | 1 55 | 25 | Weeks | 6 70 | 2 10 | 35 | Lima—Large White | 6 95 | 2 15 | 35 |
| Bloomsdale | 5 45 | 1 70 | 30 | Long Early Yellow Six Weeks. | 6 85 | 2 15 | 35 | Lima—Challenger or Dreer's | 7 90 | 2 50 | 40 |
| French Canner (used by | | | | China Red Eye | 6 00 | 1 90 | 30 | Lima—King of the Garden . . | 7 25 | 2 25 | 35 |
| French Cannery) | 4 90 | 1 55 | 25 | Best of All | 6 85 | 2 15 | 35 | Lima—Carolina, or Sewee . . | 7 15 | 2 25 | 35 |
| Abundance | 4 90 | 1 55 | 25 | Horticultural Dwarf | 6 85 | 2 15 | 35 | Creaseback, or Fat Horse . . | 7 15 | 2 15 | 25 |
| Chelsea | 7 15 | 2 25 | 35 | Extra Early Refugee | 8 00 | 2 50 | 40 | Kentucky Wonder | 8 25 | 2 60 | 40 |
| Pride of the Market | 6 55 | 2 00 | 35 | Refugee or Brown Speckled | | | | White Dutch, or Case Knife . | 6 85 | 2 15 | 35 |
| Stratagem | 6 00 | 1 90 | 30 | Valentine | 7 15 | 2 25 | 35 | Monstrous Podded Southern | | | |
| Shropshire Hero | 5 20 | 1 65 | 25 | BUSH BEANS—Wax Pods. | | | | Prolific | 8 25 | 2 60 | 40 |
| Yorkshire Hero | 4 90 | 1 55 | 25 | *Landreths' Scarlet | 8 50 | 2 65 | 40 | Horticultural Pole | 7 15 | 2 25 | 25 |
| Eugenie (Sweetest of Wrinkled | | | | Scarlet Flageolet Wax | 8 25 | 2 60 | 40 | Scarlet Runner | 6 40 | 2 00 | 35 |
| Varieties) | 6 55 | 2 00 | 35 | Improved Dwarf German Wax | 7 15 | 2 25 | 35 | Giant Wax, Red Seed | 6 95 | 2 15 | 35 |
| *Phonograph | 5 45 | 1 70 | 30 | Improved Prolific Black Wax. | 7 15 | 2 25 | 35 | Seek No Further | 8 25 | 2 60 | 40 |
| Dwarf Blue Imperial | 4 60 | 1 45 | 25 | Crystal Wax | 7 15 | 2 25 | 35 | Lazywife | 7 15 | 2 25 | 35 |
| Telegraph | 5 70 | 1 80 | 30 | Dwarf Kidney Wax (Novelty) | 8 25 | 2 60 | 40 | Tall German Wax, Black Seed. | 7 15 | 2 25 | 35 |
| Champion of England | 4 50 | 1 40 | 25 | Curries' Rustproof | 8 25 | 2 60 | 40 | Southern Prolific (New York | | | |
| Telephone | 5 70 | 1 80 | 30 | Improved Golden Wax | 7 15 | 2 25 | 35 | Stock) | 7 15 | 2 25 | 35 |
| Forty-fold | 5 25 | 1 65 | 25 | Golden Pod Refugee | 5 80 | 1 80 | 30 | Red Speckled Oval Seeded | | | |
| Main Crop Long Island Mar- rowfat | 5 70 | 1 80 | 30 | Davis Wax | 8 25 | 2 60 | 40 | Cut Short | 6 70 | 2 10 | 35 |
| *900 to 1 | 5 45 | 1 70 | 30 | | | | | White Sickle | | | 50 |
| Irish Large White Marrow . . | 3 00 | 95 | 15 | | | | | Speckled Sickle | | | 50 |

Single Papers of any of the above varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

POSTAGE EXTRA.

On Peas and Beans, 16c. per quart; Corn 15c. per quart; Small Seeds, 8c. per pound. Quarter pounds, ounces, 10c. and 5c. flat packets, free of Postage. See our Descriptive List of Seeds in Landreths' Seed Catalogue, free to all who apply.

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D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

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|--|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | Over 1/4 bush. per bush. | Per 1/4 bush. | Under 8 qts. per qt. | | Over 1/4 lb. per lb. | Per 1/4 lb. | Under 4 oz. per oz. | | Over 1/4 lb. per lb. | Per 1/4 lb. | Under 4 oz. per oz. |
| CORN—Garden. | | | | TABLE BEET—Continued. | | | | CABBAGE. | | | |
| Extra Early Adams (60 days) . . . | \$2 45 | \$0 75 | \$0 15 | Eclipse | \$0 60 | \$0 20 | \$0 10 | Our Specialty for over 100 years. | | | |
| Adams' Early | 2 45 | 75 | 15 | Extra Early Dirigo. Pkt. 10c. | 65 | 20 | 10 | First Early. | | | |
| Extra Early Beverly | 4 00 | 1 25 | 20 | Bassano or Extra Early Tur- | | | | Early Spring (European) . . . | \$3 20 | \$1 00 | \$0 30 |
| *Early Landreth Market | 3 25 | 1 00 | 15 | up | 60 | 20 | 10 | *Select Very Early Jersey Wake- | | | |
| Southern Roasting Ear | 3 25 | 1 00 | 15 | Landreth's Very Early Forcing | 65 | 20 | 10 | field | 3 80 | 1 20 | 40 |
| Corey Sugar, Amber Grain | 2 95 | 90 | 15 | Improved Blood Red (Ed- | | | | *Very Early Etampes | 1 55 | 50 | 15 |
| Corey Sugar, White Grain | 2 95 | 90 | 15 | mands') | 65 | 20 | 10 | *Reedland Early Drumhead . . . | 3 70 | 1 15 | 40 |
| Imitation Sugar | 2 95 | 90 | 15 | Columbia | 70 | 20 | 10 | Louisville Early Drumhead | | | |
| Mammoth White Corey | 3 75 | 1 15 | 20 | Philadelphia Early Turnip . . . | 60 | 20 | 10 | (true Louisville Stock) . . . | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Extra Early Minnesota Sugar . . . | 2 65 | 80 | 15 | Early Blood-Red Turnip | 50 | 15 | 10 | Landreth's Early Summer | | | |
| Early Crosby Sugar | 3 60 | 1 00 | 20 | Crosby's Improved Egyptian, | 65 | 20 | 10 | Flathead | 2 60 | 80 | 25 |
| Early Concord " | 2 95 | 90 | 15 | Red Turnip (Dewing's) | 60 | 20 | 10 | Vandergaw Early Drumhead | 2 50 | 75 | 25 |
| Hickox " | 2 65 | 80 | 15 | Bastian | 60 | 20 | 10 | Second Early. | | | |
| Champion " | 3 70 | 1 10 | 20 | Lentz | 65 | 20 | 10 | *Landreth's All the Year | | | |
| Asylum " | 2 65 | 80 | 15 | Long Blood-Red (very rich) | | | | Round | 3 35 | 1 00 | 35 |
| *Landreth's Sugar (the best | | | | (all under ground) | 50 | 15 | 10 | Winnigstadt | 1 50 | 50 | 15 |
| all around Corn) | 2 95 | 90 | 15 | Philadelphia Perfection | 65 | 20 | 10 | Large Jersey Wakefield, or | | | |
| Squantum Sugar | 3 90 | 1 20 | 20 | Half-Long Blood | 65 | 20 | 10 | Charleston | 4 00 | 1 25 | 40 |
| Old Colouy | 2 65 | 80 | 15 | Swiss Chard (edible leaf stems) | 60 | 20 | 10 | New York Early Summer . . . | 2 50 | 75 | 25 |
| Burlington Hybrid | 3 25 | 1 00 | 15 | CATTLE BEET. | | | | Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat | | | |
| Triumph Sugar | 2 65 | 80 | 15 | Silesian Sugar | 40 | 15 | 10 | Dutch | 3 35 | 1 00 | 35 |
| Early Mammoth (fine) Sugar . . . | 2 95 | 90 | 15 | Imperial Sugar | 40 | 15 | 10 | St. John's Day Drumhead . . . | 1 55 | 50 | 15 |
| Eight-Rowed Sugar | 2 65 | 80 | 15 | Red-Top Sugar | 40 | 15 | 10 | Early Flat Dutch | 1 55 | 50 | 15 |
| Early Large Cob " (Perry's), | | | | Mangold-Wurzel, Mammoth | | | | Succession | 3 10 | 1 00 | 30 |
| (new) | 2 95 | 90 | 15 | Long Red | 40 | 15 | 10 | New York All Seasons | 2 50 | 75 | 25 |
| Country Gentleman Sugar | 2 95 | 90 | 15 | Klein Wanzleben | 40 | 15 | 10 | Bloomsdale Brunswick | 2 35 | 75 | 25 |
| Black Mexican Sugar | 3 25 | 1 00 | 15 | Vilmorin's Improved | 40 | 15 | 10 | Early Brunswick (imported) | 1 85 | 60 | 20 |
| Evergreen " (Stowell's) | 2 55 | 80 | 15 | Norbiton Long Giant | 40 | 15 | 10 | *Bloomsdale Early Drumhead | 2 85 | 90 | 30 |
| Zigzag Evergr'u " | 3 00 | 95 | 15 | Mangold-Wurzel, Yellow | | | | Long Island Medium Flat | | | |
| Late Mammoth " | 2 95 | 90 | 15 | Globe | 40 | 15 | 10 | Dutch | 1 85 | 60 | 20 |
| Excelsior " | 2 65 | 80 | 15 | Mangold-Wurzel, Yellow Oval | 40 | 15 | 10 | Early Drumhead (imported) | 1 55 | 50 | 15 |
| Egyptian " | 2 95 | 90 | 15 | Mangold-Wurzel, Golden | | | | Late Varieties. | | | |
| *Bloomsdale | 3 90 | 1 20 | 20 | Tankard | 40 | 15 | 10 | *Market Gardeners' Large Late | | | |
| Ensilage Sugar | 2 25 | 70 | 15 | Red Globe Mangold-Wurzel . . . | 50 | 15 | 10 | Flat Dutch (very choice) . . . | 2 60 | 80 | 25 |
| CORN—Field. | | | | Obendorf Giant Globe | 50 | 15 | 10 | *Market Gardeners' Large Late | | | |
| Bristol Extra Early Yellow . . . | 1 60 | 50 | 10 | ARTICHOKE. | | | | Drumhead (very choice) . . . | 2 60 | 80 | 25 |
| *Landreth's Large White Flint | | | | Large Globe | 4 35 | 1 35 | 45 | *Bloomsdale Large Late Flat | | | |
| (best for Hominy) (Specialty) | 1 95 | 60 | 10 | Jerusalem Artichoke Roots, | | | | Dutch | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Pennsylvania Long Yellow | | | | bush. \$2.75.; per qt. 10c. | | | | *Bloomsdale Large Late Drum- | | | |
| Flint | 1 95 | 60 | 10 | ASPARAGUS SEED. | | | | head | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Pennsylvania Early Dent | | | | Colossal | 50 | 15 | 10 | Low Dutch | 1 85 | 60 | 20 |
| (Chester Co.) | 1 60 | 50 | 10 | Palmetto | 65 | 20 | 10 | *Long Island Large Late Flat | | | |
| Leaming (early) | 1 60 | 50 | 10 | Columbian | 80 | 25 | 10 | Dutch | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Snowflake | 1 90 | 60 | 10 | ASPARAGUS ROOTS. | | | | All Head | 2 60 | 80 | 25 |
| Golden Dent (showy) | 1 60 | 50 | 10 | Per 100 | | | | Autumn King | 3 10 | 1 00 | 30 |
| Southern White Gourd Seed . . . | 1 60 | 50 | 10 | Per 1000 | | | | Danish Ballhead | 3 40 | 1 00 | 35 |
| Hickory King | 1 70 | 55 | 10 | Colossal | \$0 70 | \$4 50 | | Surehead | 2 60 | 80 | 25 |
| Old Cabin Home | 1 70 | 55 | 10 | Palmetto | 70 | 4 50 | | Hollander | 3 10 | 1 00 | 30 |
| *Horse Tooth | 1 70 | 55 | 10 | BROCCOLI. | | | | Drumhead Savoy | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Sheep's Tooth | 1 70 | 55 | 10 | Large Early White | 3 10 | 1 00 | 30 | Ulm Savoy | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Landreth's So. Prolific | 2 00 | 65 | 10 | Purple Cape | 4 35 | 1 35 | 45 | Green Curled Savoy | 2 50 | 75 | 25 |
| " Summer Flint | 1 95 | 60 | 10 | BRUSSELS SPROUTS | | | | Green Glazed | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | Red Dutch (for pickling) . . . | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | CARDOON. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Puvis | | | 40 |
| TABLE BEET. | | | | | | | | CARROT. | | | |
| Arlington | \$0 70 | \$0 20 | \$0 10 | | | | | Extra Early Forcing | 95 | 30 | 10 |
| Egyptian Extra Early | 60 | 20 | 10 | | | | | Early Scarlet-Horn, Blunt . . . | 90 | 30 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | Early Scarlet-Horn, Pointed . . | 80 | 25 | 10 |

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POSTAGE EXTRA.

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| CARROT—Continued. | | | | CHERVIL | | | | EGG-PLANT. | | | |
| Half-Long Coreless, or Carentan | \$0 90 | \$0 30 | \$0 10 | Curled | \$1 25 | \$0 40 | \$0 15 | *Landreth's Thornless Large Round Purple | \$3 80 | \$1 20 | \$0 40 |
| Nantes Half-Long | 90 | 30 | 10 | | | | | New York Improved | 3 40 | 1 00 | 35 |
| Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet | 90 | 30 | 10 | CHICORY. | | | | ENDIVE. | | | |
| Orange Dauvers Half-Long (fine) | 90 | 30 | 10 | Large Rooted | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Green Curled | 1 55 | 50 | 15 |
| Long Orange | 80 | 25 | 10 | | | | | Broad-Leaved | 1 55 | 50 | 15 |
| Guerande, or Oxheart | 90 | 30 | 10 | COLLARDS. | | | | White Curled (very choice salad) | 1 55 | 50 | 15 |
| Long Red, Coreless | 95 | 30 | 10 | Georgia, or Creole | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Moss Curled | 1 55 | 50 | 15 |
| St. Valery | 90 | 30 | 10 | Creole | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Giant Green Fringed | 2 00 | 65 | 20 |
| Rubicon | 90 | 30 | 10 | Pink Heart | 1 50 | 50 | 15 | | | | |
| Large White Belgian (for cattle) | 50 | 15 | 10 | CORN SALAD. | | | | KALE. | | | |
| Large Yellow Belgian (for cattle) | 50 | 15 | 10 | Broad-Leaved | 60 | 20 | 10 | Tall Curled Scotch | 90 | 30 | 10 |
| CAULIFLOWER. | | | | | | | | Dwarf Curled Scotch | 95 | 30 | 10 |
| Early Snowball. Pkt. 40c. | | | 3 00 | CRESS. | | | | Philadelphia Dwarf German Greens | 95 | 30 | 10 |
| Landreth's Reliable. Pkt. 25c. | | | 2 50 | Curled (Pepper Grass) | 70 | 20 | 10 | Dwarf Extra Curled German Greens | 1 25 | 40 | 15 |
| Select Early Dwarf Erfurt. Pkt. 40c. | | | 2 75 | Broad-Leaved | 90 | 30 | 10 | Norfolk | 95 | 30 | 10 |
| Extra Early Copenhagen. Pkt. 40c. | | | 2 60 | Water | 4 35 | 1 35 | 45 | *Bloomsdale | 1 40 | 45 | 15 |
| Extra Early Paris. Pkt. 10c. | | | 90 | | | | | Purple Dwarf German | 1 50 | 50 | 15 |
| Half-Early Paris. Pkt. 10c. | | | 90 | CUCUMBER. | | | | Siberian | 90 | 30 | 10 |
| Half-Early French. Pkt. 10c. | | | 70 | *Landreth's First | 1 85 | 60 | 20 | Dwarf Curled Slow Seeder, or Imperial | 95 | 30 | 10 |
| Early London. Pkt. 10c. | | | 65 | *Landreth's Choice (fine form) | 1 85 | 60 | 20 | | | | |
| California Wonder. Pkt. 20c. | | | 1 25 | Early Frame | 70 | 20 | 10 | KOHL-RABI.—Turnip-Rooted Cabbage. | | | |
| Early Asiatic. Pkt. 10c. | | | 75 | Arlington White Spine (Eastern). | 70 | 20 | 10 | White Vienna | 2 35 | 75 | 25 |
| Algiers. Pkt. 10c. | | | 75 | Arlington White Spine (Western). | 60 | 20 | 10 | Purple | 2 80 | 90 | 30 |
| Lenormands. Pkt. 10c. | | | 90 | White Spine (Western). | 60 | 20 | 10 | Green or White | 1 85 | 60 | 20 |
| Ordinary Early Dwarf Erfurt. Pkt. 20c. | | | 1 50 | White Spine (Eastern). | 70 | 20 | 10 | | | | |
| Imperial. Pkt. 20c. | | | 1 50 | Everbearing | 80 | 25 | 10 | LEEK. | | | |
| Snowstorm. Pkt. 40c. | | | 3 00 | Early Cluster | 60 | 20 | 10 | Large London, or Flag | 1 25 | 40 | 15 |
| Veitch's Autumn Giant | | | 40 | Short Prolific Pickle (Eastern) | 70 | 20 | 10 | Musselburgh | 1 85 | 60 | 20 |
| CELERY. | | | | Western Green Prolific | 60 | 20 | 10 | Carentan | 1 65 | 50 | 15 |
| Large White | 2 00 | 65 | 20 | Jersey Pickle | 60 | 20 | 10 | Rouen | 1 85 | 60 | 20 |
| Dwarf White | 1 65 | 50 | 15 | Medium Green (Nichol's) | 60 | 20 | 10 | | | | |
| Golden Dwarf | 1 70 | 55 | 15 | Japanese Climbing | 90 | 30 | 10 | LETTUCE. | | | |
| Golden Heart | 1 50 | 50 | 15 | Boston Pickling (Eastern) | 70 | 20 | 10 | *Bloomsdale Reliable | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Half-Dwarf (Crawford's) | 1 85 | 60 | 20 | Boston Pickling (Western). | 60 | 20 | 10 | *Landreth's Forcing | 2 00 | 65 | 20 |
| Boston Market | 1 85 | 60 | 20 | Long Green Turkey | 90 | 30 | 10 | Black-Seeded Simpson | 1 00 | 30 | 10 |
| *Paris Golden Yellow | 3 40 | 1 00 | 35 | Common Long Green | 80 | 25 | 10 | Early Curled Silesian | 95 | 30 | 10 |
| Sandringham | 1 70 | 55 | 15 | Gherkin, or Burr (for pickling only) | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Curled Simpson (White Seeded) | 95 | 30 | 10 |
| Red or Pink | 2 10 | 65 | 20 | Emerald Green | 2 85 | 90 | 30 | Golden Queen | 1 25 | 40 | 15 |
| Pink Plume | 2 20 | 70 | 20 | | | | | Boston Curled | 1 25 | 40 | 15 |
| *White Plume | 2 00 | 65 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| Giant Pascal | 1 50 | 50 | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Hartwell's Perfection | 1 85 | 60 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| Schumacher | 2 50 | 75 | 25 | | | | | | | | |
| Fin de Siecle | 3 10 | 1 00 | 30 | | | | | | | | |
| Flavoring Celery (old seed, not for sowing) | 30 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| CELERIAC. | | | | DANDELION. | | | | | | | |
| Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted | 1 85 | 60 | 20 | Cabbaging | 5 00 | 1 55 | 50 | | | | |
| Giant Celeriac | 1 85 | 60 | 20 | French Garden | 2 20 | 70 | 20 | | | | |
| Giant smooth Prague | 2 30 | 70 | 25 | | | | | | | | |

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| LETTUCE—Continued. | | | | WATERMELON—Cont'd. | | | | | MUSTARD—Continued. | | | |
| *Virginia Solid Header | \$1 85 | \$0 60 | \$0 20 | Indiana Sweetheart | \$0 70 | \$0 20 | \$0 10 | | *Bloomsdale Large-Leaved . . | \$1 25 | \$0 40 | \$0 15 |
| Tennisball (Black-Seeded) . . | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | Jackson | 65 | 20 | 10 | | Giant Southern Curled | 1 00 | 30 | 10 |
| Tennisball (White-Seeded) . . | 1 00 | 20 | 10 | Gypsy | 60 | 20 | 10 | | NASTURTIUM. | | | |
| Market Gardeners' Private | | | | Rattlesnake | 60 | 20 | 10 | | Dwarf Mixed | 95 | 30 | 10 |
| Stock | 1 65 | 50 | 15 | Georgia | 60 | 20 | 10 | | Tall Mixed | 80 | 25 | 10 |
| Early Cabbage | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | Gray Monarch | 80 | 25 | 10 | | Ornamental Nasturtiums. See | | | |
| Speckled Dutch Butterhead . | 1 15 | 35 | 10 | Iron Clad | 70 | 20 | 10 | | Flower Seed List in Land- | | | |
| Imperial | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | Scaly Bark | 65 | 20 | 10 | | reth's Seed Catalogue. | | | |
| Silver Ball | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Florida Favorite | 60 | 20 | 10 | | OKRA. | | | |
| Cold Frame White Cabbage . | 1 40 | 45 | 15 | Citron Water (for preserving) | 70 | 20 | 10 | | Dwarf | 70 | 20 | 10 |
| Slow Seeder | 1 25 | 40 | 10 | | | | | | Tall | 60 | 20 | 10 |
| White Cabbage | 95 | 30 | 10 | CANTALOUPE MELON. | | | | | New South (choice) | 90 | 30 | 10 |
| California Cream Butter . . | 1 15 | 35 | 10 | *Extra Early Citron (first | | | | | *Landreth's Long Green Pod . | 70 | 20 | 10 |
| *Bloomsdale Early Summer . | 1 85 | 60 | 20 | ready for shipment) | 90 | 30 | 10 | | Velvet Pod | 70 | 20 | 10 |
| Always Ready | 1 85 | 60 | 20 | Jenny Lind | 80 | 25 | 10 | | ONION. | | | |
| Green Fringed | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Extra Early Cape May | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | | American Varieties. | | | |
| Salamander | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Extra Early June | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | | *Ext. Early Bloomsdale Pearl . | 3 70 | 1 15 | 40 |
| Deacon | 1 15 | 35 | 10 | Early Burlington | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | | *Bloomsdale Extra Early Red | | | |
| Denver Market | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Extra Early Hackensack . . . | 80 | 25 | 10 | | (set seed) | 2 30 | 70 | 25 |
| American Gathering | 95 | 30 | 10 | Early Bristol | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | | Bloomsdale Silver Skin . . . | 3 40 | 1 00 | 35 |
| Boston Market | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Extra Early Atlantic City . . | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | | Extra Early Red | 1 85 | 60 | 20 |
| Royal Cabbage | 1 15 | 35 | 10 | Large Jenny Lind | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | | Silverskin | 3 35 | 1 00 | 35 |
| *Largest of All | 2 30 | 70 | 20 | Golden Jenny | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | | Bloomsdale Large Yellow | | | |
| Prize Head, or Satisfaction . | 95 | 30 | 10 | Roberts | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | | Strasburg | 2 50 | 75 | 25 |
| New York Green | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Emerald Gem | 90 | 30 | 10 | | Yellow Dutch or Strasburg . | 1 80 | 55 | 20 |
| Grand Rapids | 95 | 30 | 10 | Improved Jenny | 70 | 20 | 10 | | Bloomsdale Danvers | 2 30 | 70 | 25 |
| Long Island Winter | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Acme or Baltimore Citron . . | 80 | 25 | 10 | | Yellow Globe Danvers . . . | 1 80 | 55 | 20 |
| Mammoth Butter (Black Seed) | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Banquet | 80 | 25 | 10 | | Flat Danvers Yellow | 1 65 | 50 | 15 |
| Big Boston | 2 35 | 75 | 25 | *Anne Arundel | 95 | 30 | 10 | | *Bloomsdale Extra Early Gold | | | |
| Golden Curled | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | South Jersey | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | | Seal | 2 80 | 90 | 30 |
| Bronzed Curled | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Kinsman Queen | 95 | 30 | 10 | | *Bloomsdale Extra Early Red | | | |
| Curled India | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Netted Nutmeg | 70 | 20 | 10 | | Seal | 2 75 | 85 | 30 |
| Hanson | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | Netted Gem | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | | Connecticut Extra Early Red | 2 50 | 75 | 25 |
| Landreth's Heat-Resisting Cos | 2 20 | 70 | 20 | Paul Rose | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | | *Landreth Hard Round Golden | 2 60 | 80 | 25 |
| Trionon Cos | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Green Citron | 70 | 20 | 10 | | White Portugal | 3 35 | 1 00 | 35 |
| Green Cos | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | *Reedland Giant (a monster | | | | | Large Red Wethersfield . . | 1 85 | 60 | 20 |
| White Cos | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Melon) | 95 | 30 | 10 | | Southport Red Globe | 2 65 | 80 | 25 |
| Romaine Cos | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | Pineapple | 55 | 20 | 10 | | Southport Yellow Globe . . | 1 70 | 55 | 15 |
| Bloomsdale Butter (Black | | | | Salmon and Green | 95 | 30 | 10 | | Southport White Globe . . . | 3 35 | 1 00 | 35 |
| Seed) | 1 65 | 55 | 15 | Miller's Cream | 80 | 25 | 10 | | Imported Varieties. | | | |
| Brown Dutch | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Rocky Ford | 95 | 30 | 10 | | Italian Queen | 3 10 | 1 00 | 30 |
| Florida Favorite | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Osage | 80 | 25 | 10 | | Extra Early Barletta | 2 90 | 90 | 30 |
| | | | | Large Acme | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | | Bermuda White | 3 70 | 1 15 | 40 |
| WATERMELON. | | | | *Missouri | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | | Bermuda Red | 3 70 | 1 15 | 40 |
| Extra Early | 1 40 | 45 | 15 | California Citron (yellow | | | | | Bermuda White Wax | 4 65 | 1 45 | 45 |
| *Landreth's Boss | 90 | 30 | 10 | flesh) | 80 | 25 | 10 | | White Garganus, or Mammoth | | | |
| Light Green Rind Icing . . . | 70 | 20 | 10 | Hackensack or Turk's Cap . | 70 | 20 | 10 | | Silver King | 3 00 | 1 00 | 30 |
| Dark Green Rind Icing . . . | 70 | 20 | 10 | Casaba (Persian) | 65 | 20 | 10 | | Paris Silver Skin | 2 65 | 80 | 25 |
| Ice Cream (true) | 65 | 20 | 10 | Montreal | 90 | 30 | 10 | | Prize Taker | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Mountain Sweet | 65 | 20 | 10 | Bay View | 80 | 25 | 10 | | Red Garganus, or Mammoth | | | |
| Cuban Queen | 60 | 20 | 10 | Surprise | 80 | 25 | 10 | | Pompeii | 2 80 | 90 | 30 |
| Seminole | 80 | 25 | 10 | *Large White French | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | | White Rocca | 3 10 | 1 00 | 30 |
| Bradford | 1 40 | 45 | 15 | *Large Black Paris | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | | Red Rocca | 2 30 | 70 | 25 |
| Landreth's Long Light Icing | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | | | | | | White Scullion Seed | 2 90 | 90 | 30 |
| Excelsior | 65 | 20 | 10 | MUSHROOM SPAWN. | | | | | PARSLEY. | | | |
| Triumph | 95 | 30 | 10 | English, per brick of about 1 1/2 | | | | | Ordinary Curled | 70 | 20 | 10 |
| Gem (Kolb's) | 60 | 20 | 10 | lbs., 15c. (Postage 8c. per | | | | | Plain or Single | 60 | 20 | 10 |
| Gem (Kolb's) (blue) | 70 | 20 | 10 | lb. extra.) | | | | | Fine Curled, or Double . . | 80 | 25 | 10 |
| Pride of Georgia | 60 | 20 | 10 | MUSTARD. | | | | | Market Gardeners' Extra | | | |
| Peerless | 50 | 15 | 10 | White Seeded | 30 | 10 | 10 | | Curled | 80 | 25 | 10 |
| Dixie | 65 | 20 | 10 | Black or Brown Seeded . . . | 35 | 10 | 10 | | Moss-Curled | 80 | 25 | 10 |
| Long Dixie | 70 | 20 | 10 | Creole Curled | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | | | | | |
| Duke Jones | 80 | 25 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| *Arkansas Traveler | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | | | | | | | | | |

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| PARSLEY —Continued. | | | | RADISH —Continued. | | | | SCORZONERA | | | |
| Emerald Gem | \$0 80 | \$0 25 | \$0 10 | *Wonderful Half Long Red . . | \$0 95 | \$0 30 | \$0 10 | Black Salsify | \$2 50 | \$0 75 | \$0 25 |
| Champion Curled | 80 | 25 | 10 | Half Long Deep Scarlet . . . | 80 | 25 | 10 | SORREL. | | | |
| Turnip Rooted or Hamburg . | 60 | 20 | 10 | Long Varieties. | | | | French | 1 85 | 60 | 20 |
| PARSNIP. | | | | *Landreth's White Lady Finger | 80 | 25 | 10 | SPINACH. | | | |
| Bloomsdale (decidedly the best) | 60 | 20 | 10 | Wood's Early Frame | 60 | 20 | 10 | *Bloomsdale (Extra Curled) . | 65 | 20 | 10 |
| Sugar, or Cup | 50 | 15 | 10 | Market Gardeners' Early Long | | | | Round Savoy Leaved | 40 | 15 | 10 |
| Student | 50 | 15 | 10 | Scarlet | 80 | 25 | 10 | Long Standing, Round Seeded | 40 | 15 | 10 |
| PEPPER. | | | | Long Scarlet Short-Top (American) | 70 | 20 | 10 | Long Standing, Prickly Seeded | 50 | 15 | 10 |
| Golden Bell | 2 80 | 90 | 30 | Long Scarlet Short-Top (Imported) | 70 | 20 | 10 | *Ever Ready | 55 | 20 | 10 |
| Large Sweet Spanish | 2 50 | 75 | 25 | Long Brightest Scarlet White | | | | Round Dutch, (Imported) . . | 40 | 15 | 10 |
| Ruby King | 3 10 | 1 00 | 30 | Tipped | 80 | 25 | 10 | Large-Leaved Flanders . . . | 50 | 15 | 10 |
| Tomato, or Squash-Shaped . . | 2 50 | 75 | 25 | *Bloomsdale Strap-Leaved | | | | Prickly-Seeded (very fine) . | 50 | 15 | 10 |
| Cayenne | 2 50 | 75 | 25 | Long Scarlet (fine) | 95 | 30 | 10 | Viroflay (monstrous-leaved) . | 40 | 15 | 10 |
| Bull Nose | 2 50 | 75 | 25 | Early Long White Vienna . . | 70 | 20 | 10 | Victoria | 50 | 15 | 10 |
| Small Chili Red | 2 80 | 90 | 30 | Chartier, or Long Rose . . . | 60 | 20 | 10 | SQUASH. | | | |
| Celestial (various colors on same plant) | 2 80 | 90 | 30 | Yellow Varieties. | | | | Extra Early Bush, or Patty | | | |
| Very Small Cayenne | 3 70 | 1 15 | 40 | Early Golden Dresden | 1 15 | 35 | 10 | Pan | 65 | 20 | 10 |
| Mexican | | | 40 | Golden Globe (fine for Summer) | 80 | 25 | 10 | Early White Bush | 60 | 20 | 10 |
| Tobasco | | | 40 | Fall or Winter Varieties. | | | | Golden Summer Crook-Neck . | 70 | 20 | 10 |
| PUMPKIN | | | | Krewson Oblong Black Winter | 90 | 30 | 10 | Long Golden Straight-Neck . | 80 | 25 | 10 |
| Yellow Cashaw | 80 | 25 | 10 | Round White Stuttgart . . . | 70 | 20 | 10 | Mammoth Chili | 1 70 | 55 | 15 |
| Cheese | 80 | 25 | 10 | *Celestial or Chinese Half | | | | Winter Crook-Neck | 80 | 25 | 10 |
| Field | 35 | 10 | 10 | Long Stump | 90 | 30 | 10 | Boston Marrow (small) . . . | 70 | 20 | 10 |
| *Mammoth | 2 00 | 65 | 20 | Russian Large White Winter . | 80 | 25 | 10 | Hubbard | 80 | 25 | 10 |
| Yellow Monster | 2 30 | 70 | 25 | California White Winter . . . | 85 | 25 | 10 | Marblehead | 80 | 25 | 10 |
| RADISH. | | | | *Long White Strasburg, or Hospital | 70 | 20 | 10 | Essex Hybrid | 80 | 25 | 10 |
| Red Turnip-Shaped. | | | | Long White Spanish (Fall or Winter) | 70 | 20 | 10 | Warty Hubbard | 95 | 30 | 10 |
| Landreth's Earliest | 1 25 | 40 | 10 | Long Black Spanish (Fall or Winter) | 65 | 20 | 10 | TOMATO. | | | |
| Earliest Scarlet Erfurt Turnip | 80 | 25 | 10 | Round Black Spanish (Fall or Winter) | 70 | 20 | 10 | Landreth's Earliest | 3 70 | 1 15 | 40 |
| Cardinal | 80 | 25 | 10 | Scarlet China Winter | 65 | 20 | 10 | Early Jersey Red | 2 25 | 70 | 25 |
| White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip | 70 | 20 | 10 | New Round Scarlet China . . | 90 | 30 | 10 | Extra Early, or Cluster " . | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Early Scarlet Prussian Globe | 80 | 25 | 10 | China Rose | 65 | 20 | 10 | Extra Early Richmond " . | 2 25 | 70 | 25 |
| Early Deep Scarlet Turnip . . | 80 | 25 | 10 | RAPE SEED. | | | | Early Bermuda | 2 30 | 70 | 25 |
| Early Red Turnip-Rooted . . | 70 | 20 | 10 | Spring Sprouts (for Sowing), | | | | Beauty Purplish | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Early Garnet Turnip-Rooted | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | English, per 100 lbs., \$10.00; | | | | Aeae (very fine) | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| All Seasons | 95 | 30 | 10 | per lb., 12c. | | | | Favorite (Livingston's) Red | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| White Turnip-Shaped. | | | | RHUBARB. | | | | Paragon " . | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Short-Topped Earliest White Turnip | 1 25 | 40 | 15 | Rhubarb, or Pie Plant | 1 55 | 50 | 15 | Stone " . | 2 35 | 75 | 25 |
| Early White Turnip-Rooted . | 60 | 20 | 10 | RHUBARB ROOTS. | | | | B. B. . . (choice, large) " . | 2 60 | 80 | 25 |
| Burlington Early White Foreign | 80 | 25 | 10 | Each, 10c.; per doz. 75c.; per 100, \$5.00. | | | | Golden Queen Yellow | 2 50 | 75 | 25 |
| Extra Early Forcing White Tipped | 80 | 25 | 10 | SALSIFY. | | | | Dwarf Champion . Purplish | 2 50 | 75 | 25 |
| Philadelphia White Box . . . | 80 | 25 | 10 | Long French | 1 55 | 50 | 15 | Perfection (Livingston's) Red | 2 20 | 70 | 20 |
| Summer White | 80 | 25 | 10 | Sandwich Island | 1 65 | 50 | 15 | Virginia Corker | 2 65 | 80 | 25 |
| Half Long Varieties. | | | | | | | | Ponderosa " . | 3 70 | 1 15 | 40 |
| French Breakfast White Tip . | 70 | 20 | 10 | | | | | Royal Red " . | 2 50 | 75 | 25 |
| Deep Scarlet Olive-Shaped . . | 70 | 20 | 10 | | | | | Golden Trophy (large and smooth) Yellow | 2 35 | 75 | 25 |
| White Olive-Shaped | 60 | 20 | 10 | | | | | Peach Terra Cotta | 3 10 | 1 00 | 30 |
| Scarlet Short-Leaved Olive . . | 90 | 30 | 10 | | | | | Pear-Shaped Yellow . Yellow | 2 50 | 75 | 25 |
| French Café | 1 00 | 30 | 10 | | | | | Pear-Shaped Red . . . Red | 2 50 | 75 | 25 |
| | | | | | | | | Cumberland Red | 3 70 | 1 15 | 40 |

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| TOMATO—Continued. | | | | TURNIP—Continued. | | | | Our Kitchen Gardeners' Specialties. | | | |
| Ignotum Red | \$2 20 | \$0 70 | \$0 20 | Cow Horn | \$0 50 | \$0 15 | \$0 10 | *Bloomsdale Swede or Ruta Baga | \$0 50 | \$0 15 | \$0 10 |
| *T. T. T., or Ten Ton Tomato | 2 40 | 75 | 25 | Norfolk (green crowned) . . | 40 | 15 | 10 | Amber Globe (red crowned) strap-leaved | 65 | 20 | 10 |
| Baltimore Prize Taker . . Purplish | 2 30 | 70 | 25 | White Stone | 40 | 15 | 10 | *Early Snowball (extra early) | 60 | 20 | 10 |
| Buckeye Purplish | 2 20 | 70 | 20 | Seven Top, or Forester Turnip of the South | 50 | 15 | 10 | Jersey Lily | 70 | 20 | 10 |
| Money-maker Red | 2 35 | 75 | 25 | Sweet German | 50 | 15 | 10 | | | | |
| Brandywine | 2 25 | 70 | 25 | Dixie Land | 50 | 15 | 10 | | | | |
| Atlantic Prize | 2 20 | 70 | 20 | Southern Prize | 50 | 15 | 10 | | | | |
| Grape, Cherry or Currant " . | 2 50 | 75 | 25 | Budlong | 80 | 25 | 10 | | | | |
| Ivory Ball, or Green | | | | | | | | HERBS. | | | |
| Gage Whitish | 3 10 | 1 00 | 30 | | | | | Anise | | 30 | 10 |
| Essex Hybrid Purplish | 2 20 | 70 | 20 | Yellow-Fleshed Turnips. | | | | Bene | | 60 | 20 |
| | | | | Golden Ball | 50 | 15 | 10 | Borage | | 50 | 15 |
| | | | | Yellow Stone | 50 | 15 | 10 | Caraway | | 25 | 10 |
| | | | | Amber Globe (green crowned) strap-leaved | 50 | 15 | 10 | Coriander | | 25 | 10 |
| | | | | Yellow Aberdeen or Scotch Yellow | 50 | 15 | 10 | Dill | | 20 | 10 |
| TURNIP. | | | | | | | | Fennel | | 30 | 10 |
| White-Fleshed Table Turnips. | | | | Ruta Bagas or Swedes. | | | | Lavender | | 60 | 20 |
| Early Flat Dutch (strap-leaved) | 40 | 15 | 10 | Landreth's Improved Yellow-Fleshed Purple-Top Ruta Baga | 40 | 15 | 10 | Martynia | 1 00 | 30 | |
| Early Flat Red or Purple Top (strap-leaved) | 50 | 15 | 10 | Market Garden Ruta Baga . . | 65 | 20 | 10 | Rosemary | 1 00 | 35 | |
| Large Early Red-Top Globe . . | 50 | 15 | 10 | Champion Yellow-Flesh Purple-Top Swede | 40 | 15 | 10 | Rue | | 50 | 15 |
| Landreth's Southern Snow White Globe | 50 | 15 | 10 | | | | | Sage | | 50 | 15 |
| Pomeranian White Globe (strap-leaved) | 40 | 15 | 10 | | | | | Savory, Summer | | 30 | 10 |
| White Globe (green crowned) | 40 | 15 | 10 | | | | | Savory, Winter | | 60 | 20 |
| Early White Egg | 50 | 15 | 10 | | | | | Sweet Marjoram | | 50 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | Sweet Basil | | 50 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | Thyme (French) | | 70 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | Thyme (English broad-leaved) | 1 15 | 40 | |

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Canary, mixed . . per bush., \$3.00; per lb., 10c.
Canary, plain . . per bush., \$2.65; per lb., 10c.
Cuttlefish bone . . per lb., 20c.; per oz., 5c.
Hemp Seed, for birds per pt., 5c.
Lettuce Seed, for birds per lb., 25c.
Maw Seed, for birds per lb., 15c.
Millet, for birds per pt., 6c.
Rape Seed, for birds per lb., 10c.
Rice, Unhulled, for Java Sparrows . per pt., 10c.
Song Restorer per bottle, 20c.

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen per bush., \$2.50; per qt., 10c.

BUCKWHEAT.

Japanese per bush., \$1.25; per qt., 10c.
Silver Hull per bush., \$1.20; per qt., 10c.

CHIVES.

English . . per clump, 15c. (postage 10c. extra).

CLOVER.

Alfalfa or Lucerne, per 100 lbs., \$12.00; per lb., 14c.
Alsike per 100 lbs., \$14.00; per lb., 15c.
Japan per lb., 35c.
Mammoth per bush., \$5.25; per qt., 25c.
Red Clover, extra superior
per bush., \$4.75; per qt., 25c.
Red Clover, No. 1 grade. per bush., \$4.35; per qt., 20c.
Sain Foin per lb., 14c.
Trifolium, or Scarlet Clover
per bush., \$5.50; per lb., 12c.
White Dutch per lb., 20c.

COTTON.

Carolina per bush., \$4.25; per lb., 35c.
New Orleans per bush., \$4.25; per lb., 35c.
Sea Island per bush., \$4.50; per lb., 20c.
Upland per bush., \$4.00; per lb., 30c.

FERTILIZERS.

Baugh's \$25 Fertilizer
per ton, \$25.00; per 200 lbs., \$3.00
Button Bone Meal, fine per ton,
\$42.00; per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per 5-lb. bag, 25c.
Cotton Seed Meal
per ton, \$27.00; per 100 lbs., \$1.75
Excelsior Fertilizer per pkge, 25c.
Flax Seed Meal per lb., 10c.
Flower Food, Bowker's
large, per pkge, 25c.; small, per pkge, 15c.
Flour of Sulphur per lb. 5c.

FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Granulated Tobacco and Sulphur, Stur-
tevant's . . pkge, small, 25c.; pkge, large, 50c.
Ground Raw Bone per ton, \$35.00;
per 200 lbs., \$3.75; per 50 lbs., \$1.25
Guano
per ton, \$45.00; per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per lb., 10c.
Kainit per ton, \$15.00; per 200 lbs., \$2.50
Landreth Lawn Fertilizer . . . 100-lb. bag, \$2.50
Muriate of Potash per lb., 4c.
Nitrate of Soda per lb., 4½c.
Peat, Jersey . . . per bbl., \$1.25; per bush., 50c.
Sheep Manure, pulverized . . . 100-lb. bag, \$2.00
Sulphate of Potash per lb., 4c.
Sulphate of Copper per lb., 7c.
Superphosphate, Swiftsure
per ton, \$35.00; per 200 lbs., \$4.00
Wood Ashes per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$3.00

FLAX SEED . . per bush., \$2.75; per qt., 15c.

FOODS for Poultry, etc.

American Developing Food . . . per pkge, 25c.
Cassel's Roup Preparation . . . per pkge, 40c.
Cassel's Poultry Powder per pkge, 25c.
Cassel's Chicken Manna per pkge, 10c.
Cheltenham Poultry Powder
per 5-lb. pkge, \$1.25; per 1-lb. pkge, 30c.
Coarse Ground Bone per 100-lb. bag, \$2.00
per lb. 5c.
E. P. Poultry Powder per pkge, 15c.
Gape Wires each, 10c.
Haven's Climax Condition Powder
per pkge, 25c.
Imperial Egg Food per pkge, 50c.
Meat Scraps per 100 lbs. \$3.00; per lb. 4c.
Mica Crystal 100 lbs., \$1.00
Oyster Shells, ground
per 100 lbs., \$1.00; per 5-lb. pkge, 10c.
Oyster Shells, fine ground . . . per 100 lbs., \$1.25
Pratt's Poultry Food
5-lb pkge, 60c.; per pkge, 25c.
Prepared Meat per lb., 4c.

GARLIC per lb., 25c.

GRASS SEEDS.

Arundo Arcnaria, or Dutch Grass . per lb., \$2.50
Bromus Inermus per lb., 22c.
Blue Grass, Kentucky per lb., 15c.
Blue Grass, Canada per lb., 15c.
Creeping Bent Grass per lb., 20c.
Crested Dogstail per lb., 25c.
Hard Fescue per lb., 18c.
Herds or Red Top per lb., 12c.
Italian Rye Grass per lb., 12c.
Johnson Grass per lb., 10c.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

| | | | |
|--|----------|--------|---------------------|
| Lawn Grass, Mixed, for surface effect, | 100 lbs. | lb. | Sealed Pkgs, lb. |
| Ordinary Mixture . . . | \$15.00 | \$0.20 | \$0.22 |
| Superior Mixture . . . | 18.00 | .22 | .24 |
| Extra Special Mixture . | 35.00 | .40 | .42 |

Lawn Grass, Mixed, for athletic grounds,

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|---------------------|
| | 100 lbs | lb. | Sealed Pkgs, lb. |
| Ordinary Mixture . . . | \$20.00 | \$0.25 | \$0.27 |
| Extra Special Mixture . | 35.00 | .40 | .42 |

Meadow Fescue Grass per lb., 15c.
Meadow Fescue Grass, Tall per lb., 22c.
Meadow Foxtail Grass per lb., 33c.
Meadow Oat Grass per lb., 28c.
Wood Meadow Grass per lb., 35c.

MILLET.

Common per bush., \$1.25; per qt., 10c.
French per lb., 8c.
German, Southern, per bush., \$1.60; per qt., 10c.
Hungarian per bush., \$1.00; per qt., 10c.
Pearl or Cat-tail per lb., 15c.
Mixed Grass for shady places . . per 100 lbs.,
\$20.00; per lb., 25c.; sealed pkgs, per lb. 27c.
Orchard Grass per lb., 14c.
Pasture Grass, for light soils
per 100 lbs., \$15.00; per lb., 20c.
Pasture Grass, for heavy soils
per 100 lbs., \$15.00; per lb., 20c.
Perennial Rye Grass per lb., 10c.
Rescue Grass per lb., 25c.
Rhode Island Bent Grass
per bush., \$2.25; per lb., 25c.
Sheep's Fescue Grass per lb., 16c.
Sweet Vernal Grass, Annual per lb., 15c.
Sweet Vernal Grass, Perennial . . . per lb., 65c.
Teosinte per oz., 15c.; per lb., \$1.25
Texas Blue Grass per lb., \$2.75
Timothy per bush., \$2.00

HEMP SEED . . . per bush., \$2.00; per pt., 5c.

HOTBED CLOTH.

Extra Heavy per yd., 20c.
Heavy per yd., 10½c.
Medium per yd., 8c.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Chicken Founts, stoneware
each, 1-qt., 20c.; 2-qt., 35c.; 4-qt., 55c.; 8-qt., 75c.
Chicken Founts, galvanized each, 50c.
Chicken Troughs, iron . 1 to 5 feet, per foot, 25c.
Mole Traps, iron each, 30c.
Mole Traps, Olmsted each, \$1.50
Mole Traps, Perfection each, \$2.00

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Seed Drills, Mathews' | each, \$6.50 |
| Seed Drills, New Model | each, \$6.00 |
| Seed Sower, Cahoon, hand | each, \$4.00 |
| Seed Sower, Cahoon, horse | each, \$12.00 |
| Wheel Hoes, Lee's hand | each, \$4.50 |
| Wheel Hoes, Lee's horse | each, \$7.50 |

LUPINS.

| | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| White | per bush., \$6.00; per qt., 30c. |
| Yellow | per bush., \$6.00; per qt., 30c. |

MUSHROOM SPAWN . . . per brick

of 1½ lbs., 15c. (postage 8c. lb. extra).

NEST EGGS.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Porcelain | per doz. 25c.; each, 3c. |
| Wainwright's Medicated, per doz., 20c.; each, 3c. | |
| Woodward's Medicated, per doz., 40c.; each, 4c. | |

OATS.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Barley Oats | per bush., 75c. |
| Excelsior | per bush., 75c. |
| Pride | per bush., \$1.25 |
| Probsteier | per bush., 75c. |
| Russian White | per bush., 75c. |
| Surprise | per bush., 75c. |
| Tartarian | per bush., 75c. |
| Southern Winter, per sack of 2 bush. or | |
| 70 lbs. (including sack), | \$1.60 |
| Welcome | per bush., 75c. |
| White Belgian | per bush., 75c. |
| Wide Awake | per bush., 75c. |

ONION SETS.—New crop ready September 1, 1900.

These prices are merely suggestive. Latest quotations given upon application.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bermuda Red | per bush., \$4.50 |
| Bermuda White | per bush., 4.50 |
| Bermuda White Wax | per bush., 4.50 |
| Bloomsdale Extra Early Red | per bush., 4.00 |
| Bloomsdale Yellow Danvers | per bush., 4.00 |
| Bloomsdale Gold Seal | per bush., 4.00 |
| Bloomsdale Pearl | per bush., 4.50 |
| Bloomsdale Red Seal | per bush., 4.00 |
| Silver Skin | per bush., 4.50 |
| Strasburgh Yellow | per bush., 3.50 |
| Wethersfield Red | per bush., 3.50 |
| Yellow or Red | per bush., 3.50 |
| Potato Onions | per qt., 25c. |
| Shallots, Jersey | per qt., 25c. |
| Shallots, True Long French | per qt., 40c. |
| Top Onions, Red | per qt., 25c. |
| Top Onions, Single Heart | per qt., 40c. |

OSAGE ORANGE, per bush., \$7.00; per lb. 40c.**PEAS.—Field Varieties.**

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Canada | per bush., \$1.75 |
| Cow Peas | per bush., \$2.25 |
| Southern Clay | per bush., \$2.25 |

PLANTS—(see also Roots).—Latest prices of varieties which we shall have will be furnished upon application on dates named below. For late Cabbage and Celery Plants see our Mid-summer List, July 1, 1899.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Cabbage (cold frame), ready in March | |
| and April | per 1000, \$8.00; per 100, \$1.00 |
| Cabbage (hotbed), ready April 1 | |
| per 1000, \$3.00; per 100, 40c. | |
| Cauliflower (cold frame), ready in March | |
| and April | per 100, \$4.00; per doz., 75c. |
| Cauliflower (hotbed) | |
| per 1000, \$10.00; per 100, \$1.50; per doz., 25c. | |
| Celery, ready July 1, per 1000, \$3.00; per 100, 40c. | |
| Egg-plants (hotbed), ready in May and | |
| June | per 100, \$2.50; per doz., 35c. |
| Pepper, ready in May and June | |
| per 100, \$1.00; per doz., 20c. | |

PLANTS—Continued.

| | |
|---|--|
| Sweet Potato, ready in May and June | |
| per 1000, \$1.50; per 100, 20c. | |
| Tomato, ready in May and June | |
| per 1000, \$8.00; per 100, \$1.00; per doz., 20c. | |

POP CORN.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ordinary | per 100 lbs., \$4.50; per lb., 5c. |
| Rice | per lb., 10c. |

POTATOES.—Large, round-hooped flour barrels, averaging a net weight of 165 lbs.; no charge for barrels and no cartage. These prices are subject to fluctuations. Latest quotations given upon application.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Beauty of Hebron, per bbl., \$3.85; per bush., \$1.70 | |
| Bliss' Triumph | per bbl., \$4.10; per bush., \$1.90 |
| Burbank's Seedling | |
| per bbl., \$3.85; per bush., \$1.75 | |
| Carman No. 3 | per bbl., 3.85; per bush., 1.75 |
| Dakota Red | per bbl., 4.10; per bush., 1.95 |
| Early Goodrich | per bbl., 3.85; per bush., 1.75 |
| Early Ohio | per bbl., 4.60; per bush., 2.10 |
| Early Maine | per bbl., 3.95; per bush., 1.80 |
| Early Rose | per bbl., 3.85; per bush., 1.70 |
| Extra Early Vermont | |
| per bbl., \$3.85; per bush., 1.70 | |
| Garfield | per bbl., 4.00; per bush., 1.85 |
| Good News | per bbl., 4.10; per bush., 1.95 |
| Green Mountain | per bbl., 4.10; per bush., 1.95 |
| Irish Cobbler | per bbl., 4.75; per bush., 2.25 |
| Maine Early Rose | |
| per bbl., \$3.95; per bush., 1.80 | |
| Peerless | per bbl., 3.85; per bush., 1.75 |
| Rural New Yorker | |
| per bbl., \$3.85; per bush., 1.75 | |
| State of Maine | per bbl., 3.85; per bush., 1.75 |
| White Elephant | per bbl., 4.10; per bush., 1.90 |
| White Star | per bbl., 3.85; per bush., 1.75 |

POTATO SEED per pkt., 30c.**SWEET POTATOES.**

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Red | per bbl., \$4.25; per bush., \$1.95 |
| Yellow | per bbl., \$4.00; per bush., \$1.80 |

POWDERS.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Carbolic Acid Powder | 5-lb. can, 75c.; |
| 1-lb. can, 20c.; per lb., in bulk, 10c. | |
| Hellebore | 1 lb., 25c.; ½ lb., 15c.; ¼ lb., 10c. |
| London Purple | per lb., 20c. |
| Paris Green | 5 lbs., \$1.00; 3 lbs., 65c.; |
| 2 lbs., 45c.; 1 lb., 25c.; ½ lb., 15c. | |
| Persian Insect Powder | per lb., 30c.; bottle, 15c. |
| Slug Shot | 5 and 10 lb. pkgs., 5c. per lb.; |
| in bulk, 4c. per lb. | |
| Thymo Cresol | per gal., \$1.75; ½ gal., \$1.00; |
| 1 qt., 65c.; 8 oz. bottle, 35c.; 4-oz. bottle, 20c. | |
| Tobacco Dust | per 100 lbs., \$2.00; per lb., 5c. |
| Tobacco Stems | per 100 lbs., \$1.00; per lb., 3c. |
| Tobacco Stems, granulated | |
| per bale, \$2.00; per lb., 3c. | |
| Tobacco and Sulphur, granulated | |
| per pkge. large, 50c.; per pkge. small, 25c. | |

RAPE SEED.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Dwarf Essex | per 100 lbs., \$12.00; per lb., 14c. |
| English | per 100 lbs., \$10.00; per lb., 12c. |
| German | per 100 lbs., \$13.00; per lb., 15c. |

RICE.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Unhulled | per pt., 10c. |
| Wild | per lb., 20c. |

ROOTS (see also Plants).

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Artichoke | per bush., \$2.75; per qt., 10c. |
| Asparagus, Colossal | per 1000, \$4.50; per 100, 70c. |
| Asparagus, Palmetto, per 1000, \$4.50; per 100, 70c. | |
| Hop | per 100, \$2.00; per doz., 50c. |
| Horse Radish | per 1000, \$3.00; per 100, 50c.; |
| per doz., 10c. | |

ROOTS—Continued.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Rhubarb | per 100, \$5.00; per doz., 75c.; |
| each, 10c. | |
| Sage | per doz., \$1.00; each, 15 c. |

ROFEEA, for tying plants . . . 100 lbs., \$16.00; per lb., 20c.**RYE.**

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Spring | per bush., \$1.50 |
| Thousandfold | per bush., \$1.15 |
| White | per bush., \$1.00 |

SOAP.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Carbolic Acid and Whale Oil | per cake, 8c. |
| Carbolic Acid Soap | per cake, 8c. |
| Whale Oil | in bulk, 6c. per lb.; 5-lb. can, 40c. |
| 2-lb. can, 20c. | |

SORGHUM.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Early Amber | 100 lbs., \$5.50; per lb., 6c. |
| Common | 100 lbs., \$5.50; per lb., 6c. |
| Orange | 100 lbs., \$5.50; per lb., 6c. |

SUNFLOWER.

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Russian | 100 lbs., \$5.00; per lb., 7c. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|

TOBACCO.—Yellow Plug Wrappers.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Yellow Orinoco | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|

Dark Plug Wrappers.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hestor | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
| Tuckahoe | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |

Plug Fillers.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sweet Orinoco | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
| Flannagan | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
| Big Frederick | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
| Burleigh | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |

Cigar Fillers.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Landreth | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
| Acclimated Havana | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
| Connecticut Seed Leaf, per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. | |
| Maryland Broad Leaf, per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. | |

Cigar Wrappers.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Landreth | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
| Penna., Lancaster Co., per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. | |
| Island Broad Leaf | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
| Glesner | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
| Havana—Vuelta Abajo, per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c. | |
| Havana—Partidos | per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c. |
| Havana—Remedios | per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c. |
| Sumatra—Rano de | per oz., \$3.00; per pkt., 25c. |
| Sumatra—Deli de | per oz., \$3.00; per pkt., 25c. |

Cigarette.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hyco | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
| Bradley Broadleaf | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
| Sterling | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |

Snuff.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Blue Pryor | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |
| Flannagan | per lb., \$2.00; per oz., 20c. |

VETCHES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Hairy or Sand Vetch | per bush., \$5.00 |
| Spring | per bush., \$4.50 |
| Winter | per bush., \$6.50 |

WHEAT.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Dietz, Longberry | per bush., \$1.40 |
| Fulcaster | per bush., 1.40 |
| Fultz | per bush., 1.30 |
| Gencsee | per bush., 1.40 |
| Laudreth | per bush., 1.40 |
| Mediterranean | per bush., 1.40 |
| Poole | per bush., 1.40 |
| Red Clawson | per bush., 1.40 |
| Red Rochester | per bush., 1.40 |
| Saskatchewan Fife | per bush., 1.40 |
| Scotch Fife | per bush., 1.40 |
| Winter Fife | per bush., 1.60 |

116 YEARS IN THE SEED BUSINESS



FOUNDED IN 1784,

the Landreth Establishment has the distinction of being one of the Thirty-two Firms or Corporations in the United States which has been continuously conducted by the same family for a period of time connecting *Three Calendar Centuries*, a record of business rectitude and commercial persistency exceedingly rare, as is proven by the very few business organizations which have stood the many financial strains and radical changes in business systems since colonial days.

One of this Firm conceived and organized the Association of Centenary Firms and Corporations of the United States, and is yet its President—an Association the only one of its kind in the world, membership in which is a rare distinction, necessarily so because so limited. Membership is open to all firms as they reach the one-hundred-year requirement; and there are now, in various parts of the country, a half-dozen establishments about to reach one hundred years of continuous business under uninterrupted management by direct descent in the same family.

The Landreth Establishment, while the Oldest Seed House in America, is, in its management, as young and as active as any in its line of business, as evidenced to a marked degree by the

NEW RETAIL SEED STORE

OPENED A YEAR AGO AT THE CORNER OF

Tenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia

a Seed Store the most showy and best appointed in the world.

Our New Retail Store comprehends in its list of goods for sale everything used upon the Farm, in the Orchard, or Conservatory, in the line of

Seeds, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Machinery,

Tools, Fruit Trees, Fruit Vines, Autumn

and Spring Bulbs, Roots and all other

Farm and Garden Requisites.



OUR UNABRIDGED CATALOGUE

With Prices for all these Requisites will be mailed to all Merchants, and a VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED, that they may sell to Retail Purchasers.

It should be needless to say that the quality is always the best we can grow or purchase. Our long-continued business reputation is a guarantee of the merits of the goods we sell. We cannot afford to distribute anything suspected of being questionable.

THE LANDRETH SEED FARMS

Owned in fee simple by the Firm are :

BLOOMSDALE, 500 ACRES

MONASKON, 222 ACRES

REEDLAND, 146 ACRES

GRANVILLE, 472 ACRES

And rented of the 4,000 Acres of the Estate of David Landreth :

GEORGE'S, 78 ACRES

HUNTON'S, 185 ACRES

BELLEMONT, 200 ACRES

And other tracts making a total of nearly 2,000 Acres in Seeds, with space at hand for great extension.

The Varieties and Quantities here named will cost about \$8.00. The rows are arranged so as to be worked by horse cultivator. The six-foot bed of small vegetables will have to be worked by hand.

WIDTH 48 FEET.

DISTANCE OF ROWS APART IN FEET.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|--------------|----|----------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Asparagus | 8 | ounces. | Cauliflower | 1 1/2 | ounce. | Lettuce | 2 | ounces. | Pepper | 1 1/2 | ounce. |
| Beans, Bush | 3 | quarts. | Celery | 3 | ounces. | Melon, Water | 2 | ounces. | Pumpkin | 2 | ounces. |
| " Lima | 3 | pints. | Collards | 1 1/2 | ounce. | " Citron | 1 | ounce. | Radish | 6 | " |
| " Pole | 1 | pint. | Corn | 1 | pint. | Mustard | 4 | ounces. | Rhubarb | 4 | " |
| Beet | 5 | ounces. | Cress | 4 | ounces. | Okra | 12 | " | Salsify | 4 | " |
| Broccoli | 1 1/2 | ounce. | Cucumber | 4 | " | Onion | 2 | oz. for large bulbs. | Spinach | 6 | " |
| Brussels Sprouts | 1 1/2 | " | Egg-Plant | 1 1/2 | ounce. | " | 8 | oz. for sets. | Squash | 3 | " |
| Cabbage | 1 | ounce. | Endive | 2 | ounces. | Parsley | 2 | ounces. | Tomato | 1 | ounce. |
| Carrot | 3 | ounces. | Leek | 2 | " | Peas | 3 | quarts. | Turnips | 3 | ounces. |

The thoughtful cultivator will provide himself with a *surplus quantity* of the Seeds he designs to plant, to hold as a *reserve* for re-plantings, as *dry* weather, beating rains, and insect depredations often destroy the first sowings. A necessary precaution.

It will be noticed that these quantities are in some instances in excess of what will be actually required, but are given to insure a full stand; it is poor economy to stint the quantity of seed.

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|---|----------|--|---------------|
| Asparagus in 12-inch drills | 16 qts. | Cucumber in hills @ 3 x 4 feet | 2 qts. | Parsnip in drills @ 2½ feet | 5 lbs. |
| Asparagus plants @ 4 x ½ feet | 8000 | Cucumber in drills | 3 qts. | Pepper Plants 2¼ x 1 feet | 17,500 |
| Barley | 2½ bush. | Egg-plant, plants 3 x 2 feet | 4 oz. | Pumpkin in hills 8 x 8 feet | 2 qts. |
| Beans, Bush, in drills at 2½ feet | 1½ bush. | Endive in drills @ 2½ feet | 3 lbs. | Parsley in drills @ 2 feet | 4 lbs. |
| Beans, Pole, Lima, @ 4 x 4 feet | 20 qts. | Flax, broadcast | 2 bush. | Peas in drills, short varieties | 2 bush. |
| Beans, Carolina, Prolific, etc. @ 4 x 3 feet | 10 qts. | Grass, Timothy with Clover | 6 qts. | Peas in drills, tall varieties | 1 to 1½ bush. |
| Beets and Mangolds in drills @ 2½ feet | 12 lbs. | Grass, Timothy without Clover | 10 qts. | Peas in drills, broadcast | 3 bush. |
| Broom Corn in drills | 12 lbs. | Grass, Orchard | 25 lbs. | Potatoes | 8 bush. |
| Cabbage sown in outdoor beds for transplanting | 10 oz. | Grass, Red Top, or Herds | 20 lbs. | Radish in drills @ 2 feet | 8 lbs. |
| Cabbage sown in frames | 4 oz. | Grass, Blue | 28 lbs. | Rye, broadcast | 2 bush. |
| Carrot in drills at 2½ feet | 3 lbs. | Grass, Rye | 20 lbs. | Rye, drilled | 1½ bush. |
| Celery, seed | 8 oz. | Grass, Millet | 32 qts. | Salsify in drills @ 2½ feet | 10 lbs. |
| Celery plants @ 4 x ½ feet | 25,000 | Hemp, broadcast | 1¼ bush. | Spinach, broadcast | 30 lbs. |
| Clover, White Dutch | 12 lbs. | Kale, German Greens | 3 lbs. | Squash, Bush, in hills 4 x 4 feet | 3 lbs. |
| Clover, Lucerne | 10 lbs. | Lettuce in rows @ 2½ feet | 3 lbs. | Squash, Running, in hills 8 x 8 feet | 2 lbs. |
| Clover, Alsike | 12 lbs. | Leek in Rows @ 2½ feet | 3 lbs. | Sorghum | 4 qts. |
| Clover, Large Red with Timothy | 12 lbs. | Lawn Grass | 35 lbs. | Turnips in drills @ 2 feet | 2 lbs. |
| Clover, Large Red without Timothy | 16 lbs. | Melons, Water, in hills 8 x 8 feet | 3 lbs. | Turnips, broadcast | 2½ lbs. |
| Corn, Sugar | 9 qts. | Melons, Citron, in hills 4 x 4 feet | 2 lbs. | Tomatoes in frame | 3 oz. |
| Corn, Field | 8 qts. | Oats | 2 bush. | Tomatoes, seed in hills 3 x 3 feet | 8 oz. |
| Corn, Salad, in drills @ 10 inches, large seed | 25 lbs. | Okra in drills 2½ x ¼ feet | 20 lbs. | Tomatoes, plants | 3800 |
| | | Onion in beds for sets | 60 lbs. | Wheat in drills | 1¼ bush. |
| | | Onion in rows to make large bulbs | 5 lbs. | Wheat, broadcast | 2 bush. |

See Calendar Hints for Monthly Garden Operations, pp. 60-62.



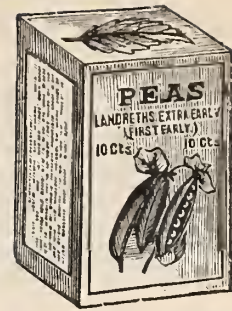
A Half-Pound Package.

All small Seeds put up in this form and in quarter pounds.



A Pint Package.

Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in this form and in Third Pints.



A Third-Pint Package.

Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in this form and in Pints.

You Can Buy Landreth's Vegetable Seeds In 5-cent or 10-cent Flat Papers or Packets.

All varieties of Landreth's Vegetable Seeds offered on pages 4 to 38 of this list are put up in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers or Packets (excepting certain rare specialties otherwise noted).

We will mail them in any desired quantity to any part of the United States, **free of Postage**. Each paper bears a handsomely colored illustration of the vegetable, with printed description and directions for cultivation, together with *date of issue*, a new feature introduced by us to protect the planter, and not followed by any other seed house.

Landreth's Flower Seeds

are put up in neatly colored illustrated papers. For list and prices see Landreth's Flower Seed List, pages 41 to 45.

In Pints and One-third Pints.

of parties wanting larger quantities than those contained in our Flat Papers), and will be supplied at the prices named in our price-list; no quantity will be furnished for less than 5c. Postage extra, if by mail, on one pint, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{3}$ pint, 3 cents. Larger quantities should be ordered in bulk. See our Price-List.

In Half-Pounds and Quarter-Pounds.

pound additional ($\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and under mailed free of postage).

Landreth's Specialties.

(IN BULK, UNDER SEAL.)

only in colored bags, wired and sealed with our "Bell" Trade-mark, to distinguish them from imported imitation and spurious stock offered at lower prices:

SEEDS IN BULK.

The following varieties (Specialties exclusively our own), whether sold by us or by merchants, appear

- Landreth's Extra Early Peas, in red bags, of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.
- Landreth's First in Market Beans, in drab bags, " " " "
- Landreth's Scarlet Beans, in yellow bags, " " " "
- Bloodsdales Spinach, in blue bags, of 5, 10, 20, 30 and 40 pounds.

No charge for bags and scaling.

All the other varieties of Vegetables, as well as Field and Agricultural Seeds named in our list, whether by the pound, bushel, ounce or quart, 5c. or 10c. packet, we will supply at the prices named in our Price List. See our "Hints to Purchasers," second page of cover, and mail your orders early.

We do not sell Seeds on Commission, nor do we sell Cheap Seeds—To be able to buy seeds at low prices, is to inexperienced persons a tempting consideration, but those who are critical know that one-half the quantity of good seed will produce a better stand of plants than double the quantity of inferior seed, to say nothing of the quality of the resulting crop. Upon practical test in the garden the illusion as to cheapness is rudely and expensively dissipated.

ADDRESS

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

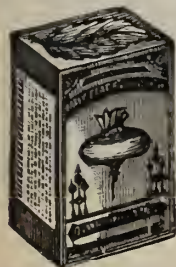
(3)

Sealed Packages.

These packages are of cardboard, with colored illustration of the vegetable and directions for its culture, and are offered to protect the planter who has confidence in our seeds and the reputable merchant who handles our seeds in competition with his neighbor, who may possibly have a few of ours and the balance common stock—cheap stuff from any and every source; *no matter its origin, so it be cheap*. Under our system purchasers who desire our seeds are certain of getting them and profiting by our practical experience as Seed Farmers. There are tens of thousands of dollars' worth of Garden Seeds palmed off annually upon the public as Landreth's which we have never supplied.



Pedigree Stock. Introduced by us in 1823.



A Quarter-Pound Package.

All small Seeds put up in this form and in half pounds.



A Flat Paper or Packet.

All Vegetable Seeds are put up in this form. 5c. and 10c.

VEGETABLE SEED CATALOGUE

We ask the readers of this Catalogue of Garden Vegetables to compare its clear-cut arrangement, practical descriptions of varieties and most valuable notes, with other catalogues where such information is looked for in vain.

We do not stake our reputation on the effectiveness of an outside cover, nor on exaggerated illustrations of utterly unreliable and padded descriptions, but upon solid facts which may be relied upon as just the information the gardener should have, whether he be inexperienced or a master of his trade.

We do not print a Novelty List in front of the Catalogue, but prefer to place each variety, or specially desirable sort, in its regular order of maturity, consequently print such sorts in HEAVY BLACK type, and to all such we ask special attention.

While discriminating purchasers of Vegetable Seeds give full praise to our efforts to grow on our own lands the choicest strains of vegetables as respects form, color, texture and periods of maturity, the average purchaser of seeds, on the other hand, nearly always wants something cheap, seeming to ignore the fact that the best cannot be given at the cheapest prices. This accounts for the many abnormal or mis-shaped vegetables seen in the markets, and consequent loss to the grower who is often the sufferer. An extra dollar or so spent for seed, per acre, often turns the scale of future failure or success.



These Prices are merely suggestive, and are for small quantities only, postage paid, by the packet and ounce, but by the quart, postage extra. A special price-list accompanies or is bound in each catalogue, and if mislaid can be had upon application. Latest prices issued upon the first of each month. Send for a copy. For postage and package charges, see Hints to Purchasers, page 2 of cover.

GENERAL RULE.—Cover Seeds Four Times Their Least Diameters.

Artichoke.

FRENCH SEED.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

choke in a congenial climate will stand for several years, but success with it in the United States cannot be expected north of the cotton belt.

LARGE GLOBE.—A French vegetable, the flower buds of which are eaten. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 45c.

This plant may be grown from seed sown when the Cherry is in bloom or from suckers taken from established plants. If the seed be sown the plants may be raised in beds and transplanted. The seedlings or sets should be planted out in rows at four feet apart, at eighteen inches to the row. Arti-

Artichoke.

JERUSALEM TUBERS.

are the tubers, which are produced after the manner of potatoes. It is propagated alone by its tubers, which should be planted in rows of five feet, and one foot apart in the row. It is perfectly hardy and very persistent in garden or field. The tubers, dug like potatoes, are used domestically as a salad for pickling. On the farm they are used for feeding swine. Yield about 300 bushels. Per bushel, \$2.75.

This should not be confounded with the French Artichoke, being a plant of an entirely distinct character—a species of the sunflower, growing to a height of six or eight feet. The edible portions

Asparagus.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Pounds to the Acre.

well cleared of trash or other incumbrances, and in a good state of cultivation. The land is prepared by opening deep trenches, six or eight feet apart, by passing a two-horse plow twice to each furrow, throwing a furrow slice to the right and left, and finally cleaning and deepening the furrow by a third passage of the plow. The roots are planted in the bottom of the furrow, at eighteen inches apart, and covered by an inch of soil.

Stable manure may be applied in the furrow before the roots are placed, or on top of the roots after they are covered.

North of the latitude of Washington, Spring planting, when the Apple is in bloom, is considered to give the best results, but south of Washington, Fall planting has proven the best. We can ship Asparagus roots from October to March to any point within 1,000 miles, but they must be planted as soon as received, as if exposed to the air are soon injured in vigor.

If the rows be six feet apart, about 6,000 plants are required to plant an acre; if at eight feet apart, 4,000 plants are required to the acre.

One-year-old well-developed roots are better than old ones. When well planted and fertilized, a cutting of stalks can be made about three times the second year after planting. Cutting should not be continued too late in the Spring, or the roots will become exhausted if the shoots are not allowed to develop fully, for of course it must be understood the leaves are the lungs of the plants. After cutting has ceased the ground should be worked by plowing away from the rows and manuring alongside, after which the earth should be thrown back. Twenty bushels of salt to the acre, sown broadcast, may be used to advantage annually. The roots of Asparagus (though some penetrate six and eight feet in depth) are, many of them, inclined to run near the surface; the cultivator should accordingly, as far as possible, aim at flat culture. Early crops, like Peas, may be profitably grown between the rows of Asparagus for the first two or three years. Asparagus can be bleached and made tender by mulching or covering with six inches of fine-cut hay, straw or leaves.

A season's cutting covers eight to ten weeks, and profitable cutting continues up to ten years from planting, after which time the beds are considered unprofitable by market gardeners.

From 800 to 1,500 two-pound bunches of Asparagus can be cut to the acre, and a good field hand can cut 150 bunches in a day. In the Philadelphia market Asparagus bunches are always made to weigh two pounds, and vary from ten to fifty stalks to the bunch, according to condition of culture. A skillful workman can trim, wash, pack and tie about 300 bunches in a day.

At the New York market green-pointed "grass" is demanded; the Philadelphia market calls for white-pointed. Both colors are found in the same field. The price obtained in the Philadelphia market by truckers from commission men is on an average ten cents per bunch, never lower than eight cents, though sometimes the price paid by commission men is forty to fifty cents.

One pound of Asparagus seed will produce 2,500 plants. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom or among the earliest operations in the Spring, and is usually drilled in rows of ten inches.



AN ASPARAGUS ROOT.

SEED. { **PALMETTO.**—An early prolific, regularly developed type of Asparagus of the Southern seaboard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c. { **COLOSSAL.**—The leading variety in the American markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROOTS. { **PALMETTO.**—Per 100, 70c.; per 1,000, \$4.50. { **COLOSSAL.**—Per 100, 70c.; per 1,000, \$4.50.
(See illustration above.)

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS.

THESE MATURE FOR TABLE TWENTY-SEVEN TO FIFTY DAYS FROM GERMINATION, ACCORDING TO VARIETY.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. One and One-half Bushels to the Acre.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary until within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at two and a half feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivating is done by hand, the rows may be at eighteen inches. The seed should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean vine to every four inches. If closer than this, their production will be impaired. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 75 to 80 bushels.

Florida and Mobile Beans reach Philadelphia about the first of July, and command from \$5 to \$7 per crate. Round-podded varieties are most in demand. Beans generally sell well, but by first of April decline to \$3 to \$5 per crate, and subsequently fall lower by reason of injury in transportation and near-by competition.

GREEN-POD VARIETIES.

LANDRETHS' FIRST IN MARKET, 29 DAYS.—This is well-named, being the earliest Bean in existence, and therefore very profitable to the market gardener, and desirable to the private gardener as well. The pods are long, broad, green and very showy, reaching maturity in thirty days from germination, and the habit of vine productive. May be used in three forms—the green pods when young and tender, the older pods shelled as flageoles, and the hard, white, dry bean as haricot blanc. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—This new Bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine, that is to say in 30 to 31 days, from germination, which extraordinary maturity for table at once advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among Table Beans. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless—absolutely so—this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among Table Beans. While the early maturity is of great merit, this stringless quality is of particular value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems. Added to the very valuable qualities of extra early maturity and entire freedom from strings is to

be considered the enormous productiveness. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

MAMMOTH STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—A mammoth podded selection from the original Stringless, not quite so early but more showy and possessing the good qualities of the parent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.—Pods develop to an edible condition in thirty-two days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semi-transparent. Form of pods, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, 33 DAYS.—Vine more compact than the old form of Refugee, and as good a Bean as the Red Valentine and as early. Pods round, succulent, stringless. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

MOHAWK, OR EARLY BROWN 6 WEEKS.—Producing edible pods thirty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.



RELATIVE SIZES AND SHAPES OF GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS—Continued.

LONG EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—Pods long, straight, flat, green. Edible at thirty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

HORTICULTURAL DWARF OR WREN'S EGG.—A Bush Bean named after the resemblance of the pod in form and color to the pole variety of the same name. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

BEST OF ALL.—Very productive, in showy pods, long, half round, undulating green, with occasional dashes of red. A profitable sort to the market gardener; 35-day variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

REFUGEE.—This Bean in some sections is known as the Brown Speckled Valentine, in other districts as "1000 to 1," by reason of its prolific character. It matures green pods for table use in *forty* days from germination. Pods round, light green, waxy, tender and of fine flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

WAX-POD VARIETIES.

LANDRETHS' SCARLET 35 DAYS.—Seed large, kidney formed, pods golden wax. Vine strong, foliage large, broad, hardy. This valuable scarlet-seeded, yellow-podded Bush Bean, in some particulars might be compared with the Golden Wax, but produces much longer, broader and more meaty pods, is earlier (maturing for the table in *thirty-five* days from germination) and more productive, fifty to sixty pods to the vine being quite general, and some vines far exceeding that number. Landreth's Scarlet is superior to the white-seeded Dwarf Kidney Wax, which latter in color and form of edible pod somewhat resembles the Landreth's. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

GOLDEN WAX.—Maturing for the table in about *thirty-five* days from germination. A flat podded sort, but probably the best known of the yellow-wax pod varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

DWARF GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.—One of the oldest forms of the yellow wax or golden-podded varieties. Pods round, meaty, curved and borne in branches, ready for the table in about *forty* days from germination. Vine erect and dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

DETROIT WAX.—Fine sort, foliage tinted yellow, vine strong, pods short, flat, broad, light yellow wax; *forty* days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

DWARF KIDNEY WAX, WARDWELL'S.—Seed smaller than Landreth's Scarlet, kidney formed, color white with dashes of light purple about a white eye. A valuable golden-wax podded variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

CURRIES' RUST PROOF.—A productive Golden Wax. Pods long, flat and of fair quality, and partially resisting rust. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 30c.

CRYSTAL WAX.—Color of pods very light green and semi-transparent, round, curved, succulent, prolific, continuing long in edible condition. *Forty-five* days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

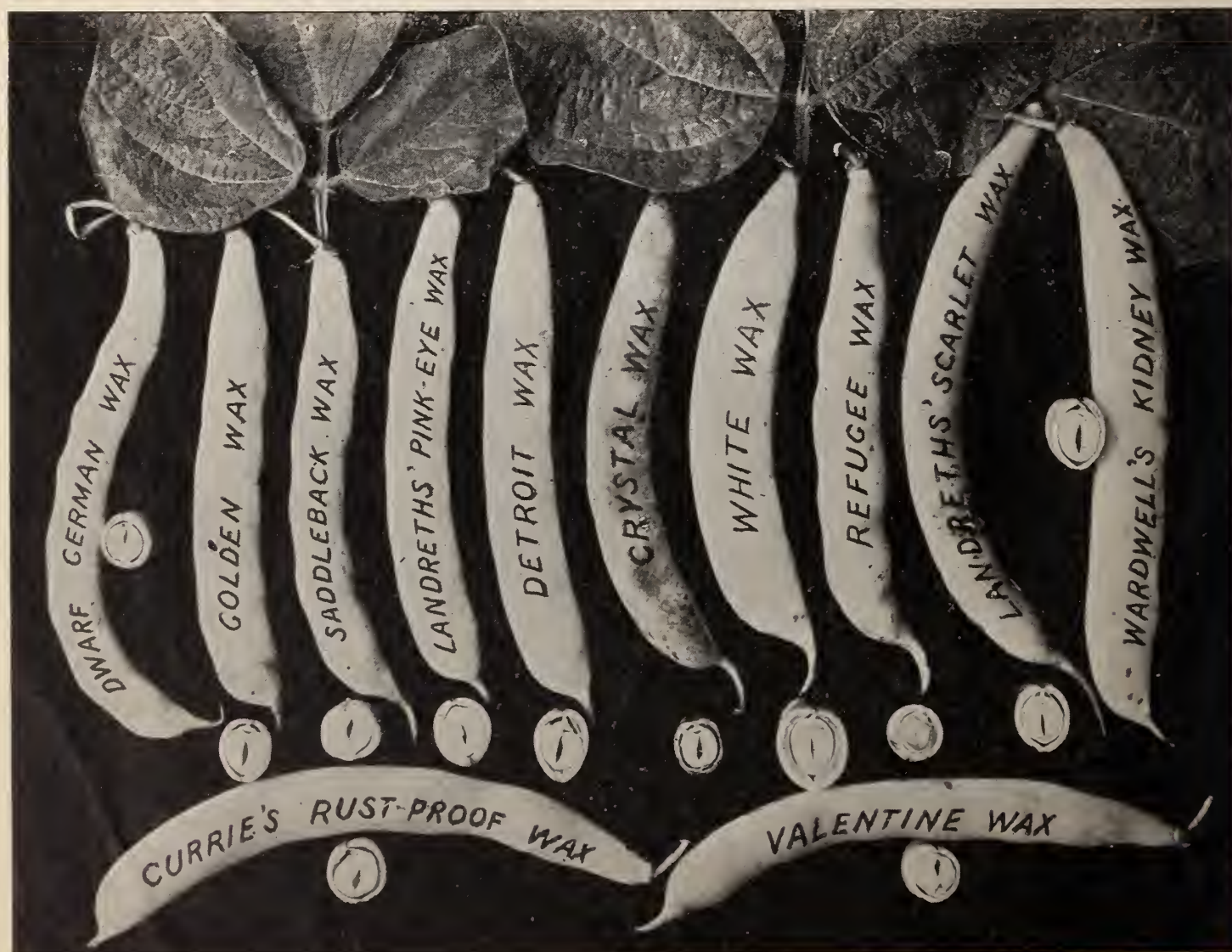
WHITE WAX.—A desirable Snap-short. Pods broad, flat, yellow, semi-transparent when boiled, of delicate flavor, maturing for table in *forty-five* days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

DWARF LIMA VARIETIES.

TRUE DWARF LIMA, BURPEE'S.—This is not a small Carolina or Sewee as is another Bean advertised as Dwarf Lima, but a full-sized Lima borne in full-sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit—an acquisition. Pods of the usual size and form of the Pole Lima. Vine not over twenty inches high. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 7 feet apart. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

DWARF CAROLINA.—Seed similar in shape to the Sewee. Some seedsmen call this Dwarf Lima. Pkts. 5c.; per qt. 35c.

DWARF LIMA, HENDERSON'S.—This Bean, in three distinct colors was introduced by us four years before it was given the above name. We called it Dwarf Carolina. It is very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.



RELATIVE SIZES AND SHAPES OF WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS.

Pole or Running Beans.

One Quart to 200 Poles or Three Pints of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Quarts to the Acre.

MATURING FOR TABLE FORTY-FIVE TO NINETY DAYS FROM GERMINATION.

Plant when the Apple is in bloom; set poles four by four feet; tie up the tendrils as often as necessary. To prevent Bean Poles from blowing down unite them by strong cord; or, better, dispense with poles and use wire netting.



KENTUCKY WONDER POLE BEANS.

CREASEBACK OR FAT HORSE BEAN, 45 DAYS.—Earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, exceedingly productive and of fine quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—Matures in sixty days from germination. Bearing till frost. Pods borne in clusters; round, solid fleshed, succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—A large, green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless, when very young. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35 cts.

MONSTROUS PODDED SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—A large podded variety of the Southern Prolific; much earlier, not so continuous in bearing, quite desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

SICKLE BEAN, 50 DAYS.—So named by reason of its pod being curved like a sickle. In quality it is similar to the Southern Prolific. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.

RED-SPECKLED, OVAL-SEEDED, CUT-SHORT CORNFIELD.—This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used in the South for planting to Corn, and hence known in some localities as a Cornfield Bean, of which there are many varieties, this being one of the best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

WHITE DUTCH OR CASE KNIFE.—Used either as a snap-short when very young, shelled as the Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

CAROLINA OR SEWEE, 70 DAYS.—A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

TALL GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.—A good snap-short. Pods flat, waxy, maturing in *seventy-five* days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

HORTICULTURAL.—A showy Bean maturing in *eighty* days. Pods green, dashed with red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY LIMA.—Under favorable conditions three or four days earlier than the Large Lima. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine, nor so large in pod. Otherwise excellent in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

LARGE JERSEY LIMA.—Matures *ninety* days from germination. Yield about eighty bushels of green pods per acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

CHALLENGER LIMA.—A productive pole variety producing thick pods containing distended seeds of excellent quality for table use. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

BROCCOLI.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A plant much resembling Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller. The seed is best sown in Midsummer and Autumn, and the plants carried over Winter for cutting in the Spring.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 28.—**BOILED.**—Boil in salt water until tender, and refreshing thoroughly put in a saucepan with light butter-sauce No. 2, with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Place upon fire for a few moments and serve hot with a little chopped parsley. Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts may be treated in the same manner.

LARGE EARLY WHITE.—Large white head, resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

PURPLE CAPE.—Head purple in color. Superseded by superior varieties. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 45c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from fifty to a hundred buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from one to two inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by the Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown Sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July, generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.



NO. 1 SEED HOUSE, BLOOMSDALE.

CATTLE BEETS or Mangold-Wurzels.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A family of Beets bred to a large size for cattle feeding. The roots are easily injured by Autumn frosts, and therefore must be taken up in good time and properly protected. When first harvested they are acrid and scour cattle, but after a few months become palatable and safe. The approved types produce massive roots which, well elevated above the surface, are harvested with the greatest ease and produce double the weight of turnips to the acre, to which advantage may be added the high nutritive value, the saccharine often being equal to six or seven per cent of the gross weight. The mangold is a high feeder—potash and nitrogen are needed to force the plant into vigorous growth; stable manure will do it or kainit mixed with dried meat or fish. Drill when the Cherry is in bloom.

OBENDORF, 100 DAYS.—A new form. Flat bottomed, yellow skinned, very large. An enormous producer; the tap-root alone penetrating the earth, the rest of the bulb being entirely above ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW GLOBE—Its tap root alone enters the earth to any depth, the bulb so nearly setting on the surface as to render harvesting simply a matter of lifting. Pkts 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RED GLOBE.—More delicate than the Long Mammoth varieties, more easily handled; SEVENTY TONS to the acre are not uncommon in England. Fine cattle-feeding roots. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW OVAL.—A variation of the Yellow Globe; somewhat more productive; root oblong; skin golden; flesh white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN TANKARD, 100 Days.—A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. This form of cattle-feeding Beet, by reason of its small root and top, can be cultivated in close rows and an enormous weight produced to the acre. The root has broad shoulders, smooth, rich, golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden foot stalk. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED, 120 DAYS.—In England EIGHTY TONS have been grown to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NORBITON LONG GIANT.—A very choice and showy stock of Mammoth Long Red Mangold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



MAMMOTH
LONG RED MANGOLD-WURZEL.



COLUMBIA BEET.

TABLE BEETS.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Ready for Table 40 to 75 Days from Sowing.

Under a system of horse cultivation drill in rows at two and a half feet apart and thin to two inch. If the culture is by hand, the rows may be drawn eighteen inches apart. The seed may be drilled in the Spring, when the Apple is in bloom. Yield 500 500 bushels.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE, 40 DAYS.—This variety is to a great extent superseding the Egyptian. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. The foliage is longer and more vigorous than that of the Egyptian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN TURNIP, 40 DAYS.—Maturing in an incredibly short time for a Beet, roots for table use developing in forty days from germination. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green, flesh quite dark. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN.—A choice form of the Egyptian and consequently very desirable. Thicker in body than the Egyptian, small necked and dark fleshed. Fine for early market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY DIRIGO.—One of the earliest Beets in cultivation, and very choice in shape and qualities. Early as either the Egyptian or Eclipse. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ARLINGTON FIRST EARLY.—Midway between the Eclipse and the Edmands. An excellent variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

COLUMBIA.—Nearly identical with the Eclipse. Very showy, smooth skin, red flesh. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BASSANO or EXTRA EARLY TURNIP, 45 DAYS.—This is, with the exception of the Egyptian and Eclipse, the earliest sort. It is the first in market of the large-rooted sorts; it is globular, sugary and tender, and by the best judges is considered unexcelled in flavor and delicacy by any variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET.

TABLE BEETS—Continued.

LANDRETHS' VERY EARLY (for forcing), 50 DAYS.—We do not know of a better early Beet than this. It is nearly as early as the Egyptian and hardier. Not so dark in flesh, but more firm when boiled or pickled; the leaf-tops are remarkably short and compact, fitting the variety for forcing under glass or close planting on the border. A remarkably fine sort and distinct from others. We recommend it most highly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LENTZ TURNIP, 48 DAYS.—Very early and desirable. Short leaved. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PHILADELPHIA EARLY TURNIP, 50 DAYS.—This variety, which we so named and introduced, follows very closely after the Basano; it is neither red nor white, but has alternate rings of lighter or darker pink. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY BLOOD-RED TURNIP.—Root broad and flat like a Turnip, early in maturity and of unexcelled quality. It is the best Turnip-shaped Beet for family use, all things considered, and we recommend it to all gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RED TURNIP (Dewing's), 50 DAYS.—The New England form of Red Turnip Beet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EDMANDS' IMPROVED BLOOD-RED TURNIP.—A deep blood variety, slightly oval in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

HALF-LONG BLOOD-RED, 60 DAYS.—Small leaves, half green and red. Very desirable. One of the best. A handsome, wedge-shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark blood-red, skin smooth, habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood and only half its length. Recommended highly to market gardeners as a succession to Turnip-shaped Beets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PHILADELPHIA PERFECTION.—This is similar to the Half-Long Blood-Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG BLOOD-RED (very rich), 62 DAYS.—Resist drought better than any other varieties of Beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during winter. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.—Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had, and often is tough and stringy. The Silver Beet, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring to Autumn frost, and is infinitely superior as a table vegetable to Spinach, Turnip-tops, or other greens. Its culture is precisely the same as for the ordinary table Beet. The midrib of the leaf may alone be used, or, when very young, the entire leaf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SUGAR BEETS.

For Sugar Making and Cattle Food.

We hope to persuade our progressive customers to plant Sugar Beet Seed to determine if their soils and climatic conditions are favorable to the production of Beet roots of fair size, and of from ten to fourteen per cent of sugar.

Only an actual test in distinct localities will demonstrate the capabilities of a district—the requirements being principally climatic—freedom from both intense heat and continued dry weather.

Too much attention cannot be paid to this subject, as the making of sugar from Beets is the coming agricultural development of the United States—a new birth—a revelation; that occupation for farmers, fortunately situated, which will raise agriculture out of its slough of despond.

In Europe there are 1,400 sugar factories, and in the United States there is room for 1,000 factories employing 100,000 men, engaged in handling 40,000,000 tons of roots, the product of 4,000,000 acres, bringing to the farmer-growers \$150,000,000 annually.

To accomplish this there would be required an investment of quite \$300,000,000, and an expenditure each year of \$5,000,000 for the necessary seed. At present the best strains of Sugar Beet Seed are produced in Germany, but soon Beet Seed of the sugar-making varieties will be largely produced in the United States. We are believers that America and Americans can do anything that can be done elsewhere.

KLEIN-WANZLEBEN, 60 DAYS.—This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar making in the factories, as much as eighteen tons of sugar having been made from one hundred tons of roots of this variety. Per pkts 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED, 62 DAYS.—A leading sugar-making sort. Doing well on a wide range of soils and exceptionally rich in sugar. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RED-TOP SUGAR, 65 DAYS.—A white-fleshed Sugar Beet with red crown, very early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SILESIAN SUGAR, 65 DAYS.—This form of Sugar Beet is rapidly growing in favor in this country as a most valuable Winter food for stock of all descriptions. Fifteen to twenty tons can be grown to the acre under favorable conditions. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IMPERIAL SUGAR, 70 DAYS.—Skin cream-color; flesh white; average fifteen tons per acre. Its high percentage of carbo-hydrates indicates it, as experience has proven it, to be one of the most valuable roots for cattle feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



DRYING HOUSE, No. 6.

“VITALITY AND PURITY.”

The United States Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to set up a percentage standard of “Vitality and Purity” for Seeds, with the idea of ultimately bringing about a system of graded prices based upon the test results.

In the case of Clovers and Grass Seeds such a system is fairly practicable, as the weed seeds and other incidental seed mixtures can be counted out from a hundred or thousand seeds of Clover or Grass, and the remaining seeds be depended upon to produce plants of the ordinary type of the variety under treatment; individual scrutiny of such fully grown Clover or Grass Plants not being so intense as that given to plants of larger development. But this system is not so feasible with grain seeds, as many varieties of Oats, Wheat, Barley are so slightly distinguishable from each other in the appearance of the dry seed that a separation by the hand and eye would be impossible, as would be demonstrated by a field trial.

Still more impossible with Seeds of Flowers and Vegetables, as, for example, no one can distinguish one variety of Turnip from another, and so it is with Cabbage, Radish, Carrot, Celery, and yet any one or all of these might be so mixed with varieties of its own family as to be entirely valueless, while at the same time proving 100 per cent in vitality. Consequently the so-called “purity” test of the Department of Agriculture is very misleading in the case of Garden Seeds, the purity of type of which can only be tested in the field. And again the Department of Agriculture is misleading the public in laying so much stress upon the subject of vitality, for purity of strain certainly so immeasurably outranks vitality that a Market Gardener would at any time prefer to purchase Seed, Cabbage for instance, of absolute purity though of only 50 per cent vitality, rather than seed the 100 per cent vitality and impure in type.

CABBAGE.

We have been engaged in growing Cabbage Seeds for One Hundred and Sixteen Years, or since 1784, and should know something about what we write.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

There is not a month in the year nor a day in the month when Cabbage is not being sown in some of the gardening sections of the country. It is therefore impossible to name periods for sowing. That must be determined by the practice of each section. In a general way, however, it may be said that Cabbage seed should be sown in February for an early Summer crop, and April or May for an Autumn crop, and in September and October for an early Spring crop. The seed is sown in rows of a foot apart, and after the plants reach a height of three or four inches they are pulled up and transplanted to permanent locations, where they are set in rows at three or four feet and at intervals of one-and-a-half to two feet in the row.

The question is of frequent occurrence: Why cannot private families have head Cabbage as early as market gardeners? Simply because of imperfect culture and insufficient manuring. To produce a successful crop of Cabbage the soil must naturally or artificially contain potash, phosphate, nitrogen. These are all found in good barnyard manure and in some commercial fertilizers. If these resources are not available, the potash can be had in kainit; the phosphoric acid in bone, or better, in superphosphate; the nitrogen in dried blood, meat or fish.

The market gardener feeds his Cabbage crop WITHOUT STINT and with the rankest food, frequently plows in the manure in the Autumn; turns it up in the Spring and thoroughly incorporates it with the soil; plants early, cultivates deeply, not simply tickling the surface with the hand-hoe, but uses the plow and horse-hoe; that cannot always be done in small family gardens, but the spade can be used, and that is the next best thing. Use it freely, dig deeply, and the result will surprise those who have heretofore relied on the hoe alone.

Cabbages grown South for shipment in the Spring sometimes do not head uniformly, the result of checking by cold. The damage very frequently is not apparent till the heading season, when the crop appears to be a mixture of many sorts, some plants shooting to seed; fields of different ages and different soil producing varying results. We recommend that an entire crop should not be planted at once, but set out at intervals of ten days. Cabbages on heavy hammock land are more injured by cold than on lighter soil.

Under good conditions and management about eighty per cent of the plants in a Cabbage field should, on an average, produce marketable heads; though sometimes ninety-five per cent have been marketed. Market gardeners in Philadelphia, on an average, realize a net profit of about one cent per head. The pickle houses pay about \$8.00 per ton delivered at their factories.

There is, probably, not one vegetable in the whole list as largely grown in private gardens for family use, and grown on a large scale for shipping commercially, as the Cabbage, and there is not, we believe, one whose habits and nature are so little understood by many of those cultivating it, though perhaps so engaged for many years. Marked variations in the character of the product, and sometimes even an entirely worthless crop as the reward for the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, time and labor, is not infrequently charged to causes that are very far from being the correct ones, and in looking around for some one to blame for the failure the seedsman is generally settled upon as being the one at fault, while a little consideration of the habits of the Cabbage plant will clearly show the failure has been brought about entirely by the workings of nature, and, the causes existing, no other result could be looked for.

A brief statement of the habits and nature of the plant, with a few simple rules carefully observed, may prevent a failure and the loss of a crop in the future. These remarks will apply more particularly to growing Cabbage in Florida and the Gulf States from the fact that it is in these sections where the whole operation is conducted, as might be said, "out of season," and against nature.

It is a well-known fact that after the plant has once started its growth, if perfection is to be obtained, it **must not be checked more than once**, and this one check is given when the plant has been transferred from the seedbed to the open field. After this has been done, and the growth has been resumed, any further check often results in changing the plant from a biennial to an annual, and when the growth is again resumed there will be an effort to go to seed and not to head, which will be more or less accomplished according to the length of time the growth has been retarded. While some plants will send up the seed stalks to full blooming development, others will make a tall, branching growth of leaves like a Collard, some a smaller, leafy growth, as Kale, while in other cases the central buds will be merely forced upward, making apparently round and cone-shaped Cabbage, and the field will look like a mixture of many kinds and varieties of plants.

This second checking of the growth may come from a decided fall in temperature which, while not enough to kill or wilt the leaves, absolutely stops for a time the growth, and many a planter has been deceived into thinking his crop was not injured only to find later on that it had been practically ruined. The cause being there, the result was certain, especially if the soil is heavy.

A long-continued drought, with a light soil, will produce a similar result, and will also, sometimes, from the fact that the check in the growth is not absolute, cause the shedding of a part of the foliage and produce nothing but very small, hard knotty heads, for plenty of moisture is an absolute necessity for the growth of a perfect Cabbage, in connection with plenty of fertilizer.

These checks to the growth of the Cabbage appear from our observations, extending over many years, to be the cause of the majority of the failures, and we believe if they can be averted much better results will be reached.

A few simple rules for planting and growing may help many to success where failure has heretofore been the result.

Don't have the soil in the seed bed as rich as the field to which the Cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplantation.

Don't seed too thickly, or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems.

Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Don't sow the seed for a whole crop at one time, for plants of different age are differently affected by adverse circumstances, and by division a planter will have a better chance to profit, at least from a part of his crop.

It might be well in localities where there is apt to be a check by cold, to pursue what is generally termed the lazy man's plan, that is, plant the seed in the field where the Cabbage is to grow to full development, then if there is but one cold check it is the only check to the growth of the plant, and the danger of shooting to seed is avoided. Try a portion of the crop in this way.

It is the practice by many Cabbage growers to plow up high ridges at three feet apart, running east and west, and set out the plants on the south side, thus affording the plants valuable protection from cold north winds.



SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

LANDRETHS' EARLY SUMMER FLATHEAD, 80 DAYS.—

Heads hard and flat, stem short, few outside leaves, uniform in character. Average weight four pounds, sometimes six. Market gardeners praise it highly as just the thing wanted to fill the demand for a flathead. A variety which may be planted close. UNQUESTIONABLY THE EARLIEST FLATHEADED CABBAGE IN CULTIVATION. Only a day or two behind the earliest Wakefield. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

We especially call attention to our Fine First Early Sorts.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Heading for market 70 to 80 days from sowing. The most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages, of great celebrity in the Philadelphia and every other Northern market. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at the bottom with blunt peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names, or at a higher price. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES.—Heads formed like a blunt Wakefield, but growing to a much larger size. The color is emerald green, the leaves smooth on edge, broad and round at ends. Habit vigorous, short on stem, and proof against sun. The heads are ovoid and hard—few outside leaves and short stem—thus admitting of such close culture as to be planted 12,000 to the acre. This Cabbage will do well on soil so light that success with late varieties is not possible. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LOUISVILLE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A short stem, Early Drum-head, possessing every superior quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

EARLY SPRING, 80 DAYS.—Reaching edible size as early as the Wakefield. Head flattish to round, solid, very few outside leaves, short stems. Mild in flavor and fine in texture. A week earlier than Landreth's Summer Flathead, but not so large. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

CABBAGE—Continued.



REELILAND EARLY DRUMHEAD.

REELILAND EARLY DRUMHEAD, 90 DAYS.—To any one wanting an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private gardener, or an amateur, we recommend the Reeliland Early Drumhead as uniting all the essentials. A variety bred upon our Reeliland Farm. It is short-stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. This variety might be called the "challenger." In all localities where it has been tried it has become a favorite variety, and is recommended by all experienced Cabbage growers. It will do for first, second and third early, intermediate and late. No Cabbage ever grown by us approaches it in so many desirable qualities, indeed, it suits all seasons, all conditions and all wants; it is the perfection of a Cabbage as respects habit and quality, and one we tie to, as we consider the Reeliland to be A No. 1, a gilt-edged sort. Market gardeners in the South assure us that it stands cold better than any other sort known in their section. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS.

WINNIGSTADT.—An old-style, early pointed form, very popular with Germans. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

NEW YORK EARLY SUMMER.—A favorite early sort in the New York market. Heads oval; color bluish green with lighter colored veins; stem short and stocky. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LANDRETHS' ALL THE YEAR 'ROUND, 95 DAYS.—Ten days later than the Reeliland Early Drumhead. No Cabbage offered as an All-seasons' Cabbage is superior to this, being admirably adapted for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. Without respect to habit or quality, it is the hardiest of Cabbages grown under the variable climatic conditions of Maine, Minnesota, Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Kansas, being capable, either young or old, of resisting a greater amount of frost than any other, while under the heat and drought of Summer it stands unflagging. Its character is indicated by its leaves, which are dark blue, thick and leathery. The heads solid, sweet, large, flat. The stem short and sturdy. The seed of this sort may be sown successively and continuously in any locality during all periods when Cabbage is drilled. Its name indicates its quality as an all-around or all-seasons' sort. Sold in sealed packages only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—In form, from round to flat; size large; always solid, few extra leaves; rather short in stem and will stand without bursting; such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. For a family Cabbage, to succeed the earlier sorts, we commend it unhesitatingly. Sow in Autumn, or in hotbed in Spring. Don't fail to try this variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LONG ISLAND MEDIUM FLAT DUTCH.—A variety for early Winter use. Heads generally flat, large in size, good keeper; a sort desirable for both market and family garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SUCCESSION.—Intermediate between the Early Flat Dutch and the Late Flat Dutch, slightly later than the second early sorts, and much earlier than the late sorts. Similar to the old Newark Early Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH, 95 DAYS.—This variety produces a thick leaf, very dark blue in color. It has succeeded admirably in the Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. Its succulent leaves never wilt under the most severe sun, while it produces very large fine heads after the early sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly, not only for the South, but for the North as well. It is one of the very best Summer Cabbages—short in stem and reliable as a producer of flat compact heads. In the South, where Cabbage is usually sown in Autumn, to be later planted out, to head in the early Spring, we know from repeated testimony this variety is invaluable. To the market gardener of the Northern and Middle States it will be found of especial value sown in cold frames in October

and November to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier varieties. Every one should have the Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

EARLY BRUNSWICK.—Early for a large flat; very short stemmed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ALL SEASONS.—Sure header, does not burst nor shoot early; heads deep and flat to roundish, maturing with some irregularity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LATE VARIETIES.

Large quantities of IMPORTED Cabbage Seed are offered as American at low prices. Our experience is that it is often disappointing in results.

MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late-ripening Cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The leaves are feathered to the stalk, slightly fluted or twisted on the outer edges. Color, a clear green with a gray or ashy shade under certain lights. When frost strikes the outer leaves they often become dashed on the margin with faint tones of red and purple, which color sometimes runs into the vein work of the outer leaves, but does not affect those forming the head. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top, though the variety is what is termed a flathead. The leaves extend well over the centre line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plants is to develop thick, short, stocky stems, but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, the result being the development of long, slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. The seed is worth twice the money asked for it. It is grown upon our own farms, under our own personal daily oversight, and the strain carefully selected to meet the most critical demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (*very choice*).—Late, large, hardy, certain to head, and, being of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH, 120 DAYS.—We recommend this variety both for family use and market gardeners' profit, as it is a good keeper and excellent shipper. Its quality can be relied upon as producing on rich soil immense flat heads, perfectly solid and of superior texture. This variety has a short stem, is free from loose leaves, and may be described as "long standing," that is to say, not inclined to burst, as is the habit with many large Cabbages when fully developed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—This is one of our standard late-maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header and noted for its excellent quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LOW DUTCH.—A large, late form of Late Drumhead. Vigorous in leaf, a big header. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

AUTUMN KING.—Heads broad, flat, heavy; earlier than Late Drumhead and more showy. Stems short, few outside leaves, a remarkably fine sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' LARGE LATE MOUNTAIN.—A strong-growing, late-ripening sort, of great constitutional vigor. Heads vary from half round to flat. This variety resists heat and cold better than most other sorts, and, as it is of heavy weight, will be found of value to the market and family gardener. Color, deep blue. RELIABLE. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

DANISH BALL HEAD, 120 DAYS.—The best keeping of all Winter sorts. Head round and more solid than any other Cabbage known. Very popular in the Northwestern States. Shiploads of this Cabbage are annually sent to the United States from Holland and Denmark. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

HOLLANDER.—A late distinct sort, long stalked, leaves thick and smooth, plant very hardy, head round and solid; a fine keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GREEN GLAZED.—A glossy, pea-green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States, resisting the attack of fleas, bugs and caterpillars better than others. A valuable quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

RED DUTCH.—Leaves red or purple and exclusively used for pickling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—A favorite form of Savoy, a small Drumhead, early and desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ULM SAVOY.—One of the best among the foreign ranks of Savoy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GREEN CURLED SAVOY.—This is undoubtedly the FINEST TYPE of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it *boils like marrow*, and is not surpassed even by the Cauliflower in its best condition. The strain is not to be confounded with *low-priced imported seeds*. It is a shy producer of seed, and consequently never plentiful. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CARROT.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. 60 to 70 Days from Germination to Maturity for Table.



1. Extra Early Forcing. 2. Blunt-Rooted Horn. 3. Pointed-Rooted Horn. 4. Ox-Heart. 5. Orange Danvers. 6. Long Orange. 7. White Belgian.

For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture, or two and a half feet for field culture, and when two inches high thin to four inches apart.

EXTRA EARLY FORCING, 40 DAYS.—We recommend this first early variety to market gardeners, as admirably adapted for FORCING UNDER GLASS, or in the open ground. It is stump-rooted, orange in color, grows about two inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN, BLUNT-ROOTED.—Next in maturity after the Forcing. Length four to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN, POINTED, 45 DAYS.—Sometimes called "Half-Long," being a long Orange in miniature; quite desirable, growth rapid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NEW HALF-LONG WITHOUT CORE.—Orange, smooth in skin, rich in color and without a core. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

OX-HEART.—Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top shaped. Color orange-red; tender, flavor excellent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG-RED CORELESS, 50 DAYS.—Similar in form to the New Half-Long Coreless, but red-fleshed; a very tender and valuable sort for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHANTENAY HALF-LONG SCARLET.—Short, thick, stump-rooted. Orange. Very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NANTES, 58 DAYS.—This is a thick-rooted, Half-Long Orange Carrot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ORANGE DANVERS HALF-LONG, 65 DAYS.—Broad shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ST. VALERY, 60 DAYS.—Similar to but very superior to Long Orange. Sold as Long Orange and under many new names and under whatever name most justly praised. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG ORANGE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—This variety yields a larger return than others. To the milkman it is worth more than the cost of culture, promoting a liberal secretion of milk of improved quality over that from dry food, and may be fed alternately with Ruta Bagas and Beets, with the best results. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN.—Similar to the preceding in every respect excepting color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CAULIFLOWER.

One-half Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row,

of doors when the Apple is in bloom, again when the Oak is in full leaf, again at Midsummer, and again, during Winter, under glass. The young plants are treated the same as Cabbage, and the larger plants require the same rich fertilization and culture—indeed more intense culture, as only those Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seed of the highest quality. The early varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seed beds beginning of Autumn, keep them in a "cold frame," protected by sash from severe frost during the Winter, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Handglasses or boxes placed over them at night when they are put out are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities. In Pennsylvania the Cauliflower seldom heads well unless under glass, or in cold frames. But there is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of Winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time, and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed.

This delicious plant, like Broccoli and French Artichoke, is distinguished from other table vegetables by producing edible flower heads. By long years of selection and culture of some accidental natural variation of this plant of the Cabbage family discovered in the Middle Ages, the flowers of the Cauliflower have been, to a large extent, rendered abortive, and the flower stems multiplied, shortened and thickened till they have been bred to form a half-globular compact crown or head which, when cooked, is tender as marrow, and the choicest of all esculent vegetables. Varying with climatic and soil conditions, the Seed is sown at all seasons. In hotbeds at close of Winter, out



SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

CAULIFLOWER—Continued.

THE SEED
OF

Snowball Cauliflower

Offered for sale by us is not excelled by any strain in the world—no matter whether the price be twice as high or the praise twice as effusive. Our price per ounce is \$3.00.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—Edible heads 90 to 100 days from planting. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. Twenty to twenty-four heads will fill a barrel. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping in condition. Early, good size, pure white, medium length of stalk. Leaves long and narrow. The variety of which most seed is sold. No stock of seed under any name or at any price is better than the strain we offer. Pkts. 40c.; per oz. \$3.00.

EXTRA EARLY COPENHAGEN, 90 TO 100 DAYS.—No sort better, none earlier, whiter, more solid, more reliable, more productive. We match it against all comers. Pkts. 40 cts.; per oz. \$2.60.

SELECT EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—For some years past one of the standards. Of highest excellence, and for field culture not much surpassed by any type of newer name. Some so-called new varieties appear to be identical with Select Erfurt. Pkts. 40c.; per oz. \$2.75.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Very dwarf, large, white, compact heads, of finest quality. Highly recommended. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

HALF EARLY PARIS.—A standard variety. Early, dwarf, reliable. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 90c.

HALF EARLY FRENCH.—A favorite early market variety; large compact heads of fine quality. A trusty variety. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 70c.

LANDRETHS' RELIABLE, 110 DAYS.—More certain to head than any in the list. Very hardy, foliage stiff and strong; little affected by insects. Color a distinct blue green. Very reliable. Pkts. 25c.; per oz. \$2.50.

IMPERIAL.—A new and very desirable introduction, medium size, heads compact, pure white, and very showy when well cultivated. Pkts. 20c.; per oz. \$1.50.

LENORMANDS.—A large, late variety, with well-formed heads of superior quality. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. \$1.50.

ALGIERS.—An admirable sort. A favorite with market gardeners. Try it. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 75c.

LARGE LATE DUTCH, 130 DAYS.—A standard late variety. Heads uniform in size, compact and of good quality. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. \$1.00.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—Very vigorous, long stalked, large foliage, heads large, white firm. Late in development. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 40c.

CELERY.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Maturing in 120 to 150 Days, According to Season and Location.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface, and cover scarcely at all, quite early in the Spring, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession, until the necessary quantity is set out.



The illustration above represents two varieties and two styles of preparing for market. The short-stalked sort is the Paris Golden, prepared in fan-like form and very attractive.

The tall sort is the Giant Pascal, tied up by aid of a bunching machine—a device on the general plan of an Asparagus buncher, the package being made exactly square and the stalks pressed so tight together as to make a solid and heavy bundle.

WHITE PLUME, 100 DAYS.—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequently among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GOLDEN DWARF.—A showy sort of excellent qualities. SOLID, of FINE FLAVOR, and a GOOD KEEPER, and, as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellowish or golden tint. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GOLDEN HEART.—Similar to Golden Dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

HALF DWARF.—It possesses ALL THE QUALITIES essential to make a perfect Celery—SOLIDITY, never being hollow; FLAVOR, a peculiar nutty quality; VIGOR OF GROWTH, dwarf, though producing a weighty bunch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BOSTON MARKET.—A short, white variety, much esteemed in the New England States. Unquestionably one of the best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW, 110 DAYS.—A large solid golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

FIN DE SIECLE.—A white stalked variety of choice flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

RED OR PINK.—A variety fancied by some by reason of its distinctive color and HARDINESS. Quality good, desirable in the private garden as one of the most reliable sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

PINK PLUME, NEW, 110 DAYS.—The same quality as White Plume, the stalks beautifully tinged with pink. Very ornamental. Don't fail to get it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GIANT PASCAL, 120 DAYS.—A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitableness. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SCHUMACHER, 120 DAYS.—Of large size, solid and crisp; firm, golden yellow heart, a fine keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

HARTWELL PERFECTION.—A desirable form of white, solid habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED.—A variety forming a large, solid root of edible character. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

FLAVORING, FOR SOUPS.—This seed is not for sowing, but for flavoring purposes only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

COLLARDS.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row

A loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family. A hardy and excellent vegetable for Winter use. The Collard succeeds in localities where it is often difficult to grow Cabbage to perfection. Sow and treat precisely as Cabbage.

PINK HEART.—Never yet offered by any one but Landreth. Lower leaves green, veins bone-white, inside leaves ivory white, heart leaves pink and purple. Absolutely unique. Worthy of culture in the best garden by reason of its peculiar markings, and also by reason of its delicious quality being the most tender of all Collards, almost equal to Cauliflower. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LANDRETHS' MARROW (CHOICE).—A plant of the Cabbage family, producing a strong growth of broad leaves, borne upon white, marrow-like stalks or stems, which, with the broad, waxy midribs, stripped of

leaf matter, afford a dish much resembling Cauliflower. This plant can be grown in any section and by any novice. Stems cooked like Cauliflower. We recommend it to all as superior to any form of Collard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN.—Cabbage Greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family, and it is, therefore, at some seasons, in the Southern States, the only available form of Cabbage. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CORN.

One Quart of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Quarts to the Acre.

This is a native of North and South America, having been found in cultivation by the first European voyagers. Modern researches in Peru and Mexico have given evidence that its culture extends far beyond any historic period.

Table Corn cannot be planted successfully at an earlier date than the ordinary field varieties; indeed it is more likely to decay under unfavorable soil conditions than the hardier field varieties. As a rule, Sugar Corn is not as vital as the field sorts, and therefore it is wise to plant almost a double number of grains in the hill as compared with Field Corn.

When the Cherry is in bloom, hills for the short varieties of three and four feet in height may be made three by three feet apart; for the intermediate varieties, three by four feet; and for the tall varieties, four by four feet apart. In all cases allowing three stalks to stand to the hill.

Repetitions of Corn planting should be made every two weeks, and for the quick ripening varieties the planting may be continued until within sixty days of frost. Seed should be provided at the rate of ten quarts to the acre. We always provide that much, though often only planting six or seven quarts. The plants thinned out to three inches apart.

Of the medium and larger varieties of Sugar Corn seventy-five to eighty bushels, or 8,000 to 9,000 roasting ears can be had to the acre.

The average price paid by Philadelphia Commission Merchants is one dollar per bushel. The highest price is about three dollars per bushel and the lowest price about sixty cents per bushel. Green Corn packed loosely in slatted bushel baskets will, in early season, carry safely for forty hours. In larger packages it may become injured by heating.

CAUTION. Seed Corn in bulk should be taken out of the bags as soon as received and spread out in a dry place.

FIELD CORN.

One Pint of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Quarts to the Acre. 120 to 140 Days from Planting to Cutting.

Postage 15c. per quart extra if sent by mail.

LANDRETHS' SOUTHERN PROLIFIC, 100 DAYS.—A mammoth-stalked, yet very early ripener, cutting for the shock in 100 days from germination. Grain large, light yellow, cob small, generally two ears on a stalk. Very valuable for culture in the South, because of hardening before the coming of the weevil moth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

LEAMING (EARLY).—An early selected variety of Yellow Corn, small grain, weighty, productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

PENNSYLVANIA LONG EARLY YELLOW FLINT.—Long narrow ears; grain reddish-yellow and flinty; a productive Field Corn, quite early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

GOLDEN DENT (SHOWY).—Named from the bright color of the indented grain; a prolific variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

LANDRETHS' LARGE WHITE FLINT, 120 DAYS.—Long, slim ears, covered with pure white, flinty grains. The best sort for hominy. This variety is superior to that usually sold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

PENNSYLVANIA EARLY DENT.—Reliable sort. Early and vigorous. Stalks short, ranging from six to eight feet. Ears set low, large and well-filled, fifty-six to sixty shelling a bushel of corn. So productive as to be relied upon for a return of ten bushels per acre over any other Corn in Pennsylvania. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

SOUTHERN WHITE GOURD SEED.—A very showy variety; large grain and snowy-white. Admirable for meal. Only offered for Southern culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

WHITE SHEEP TOOTH.—Strong in foliage, grain long and narrow, used for ensilage and for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

WHITE HORSE TOOTH.—Strong, vigorous grower, used largely for ensilage, fine for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

OLD CABIN HOME.—A thick-eared, Southern type of white Corn, with enormously deep and broad grain and extraordinarily slim cob. Remarkably fine for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

POP-CORN.—We offer both Smooth White and Rice White. Four quarts will plant an acre.

SWEET GARDEN CORN.

NOT TRUE SUGAR.

EXTRA EARLY BEVERLY, 55 DAYS.—A half-sugar variety of the height of Crosby. Ears well made out to the point,

grain large, set close in straight rows. Ready for table 56 to 57 days from germination, earlier than the best Corey, while twice as large and twice as productive. A sort destined to be grown by every trucker or market gardener, because of its large size and double extra early habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Ready for table 62 days after germination. Height of stalk 3 to 4 feet, ears set within six inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Requires good culture and LAND OF HIGH FERTILITY. A variety in large demand among market gardeners. Plant in rows at 2½ feet and thin to 1 foot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

ADAMS EARLY.—A white Corn, in order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EARLY LANDRETH MARKET, 80 DAYS.—Not a true Sugar Corn, but a hybrid or mixture between a Sugar Corn and the Adams Early, and cultivated on large areas and almost exclusively by market gardeners of Burlington County, N. J., experience proving the sort to be more reliable than any other variety. The ear, when in proper condition for the table, resembles a good variety of Sugar Corn, and has the peculiarity of bearing a small leaf on the ear, similar to those of the stalk, which appendage sets it off to advantage. The edible grain is white and sweet. The dry grain is a mixture of Sugar, Adams Early, and White Flint, and presents all the appearance of a very much mixed sort, but it is far better than it looks. This variety will mature ears for market in about eighty days from germination. The stalk is quite leafy and grows to a height of six feet. A very profitable sort as a money-maker. Plant in rows at 4 feet and thin to 2 feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SOUTHERN ROASTING EAR, 80 DAYS.—Adapted to private gardens in the Southern States. A mixture of Adams Early and Evergreen Sugar. Almost as early as the Adams and as sweet as the Evergreen. A vigorous grower. Produces a showy ear in the husk. Well adapted for shipping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SUGAR CORN.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

RED COREY.—Edible 60 days from germination. A valuable sort. Grain half amber. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

WHITE COREY.—Similar in habit to the Red, but two days earlier, therefore more desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR.—Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Corey. Ears well made out. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY CROSBY SUGAR.—This variety will produce edible ears in seventy days from germination. It is stronger than any of the preceding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

CORN—Continued.

MAMMOTH WHITE COREY, 70 DAYS.—A large development of the White Corey type. Very early for its size. An acquisition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

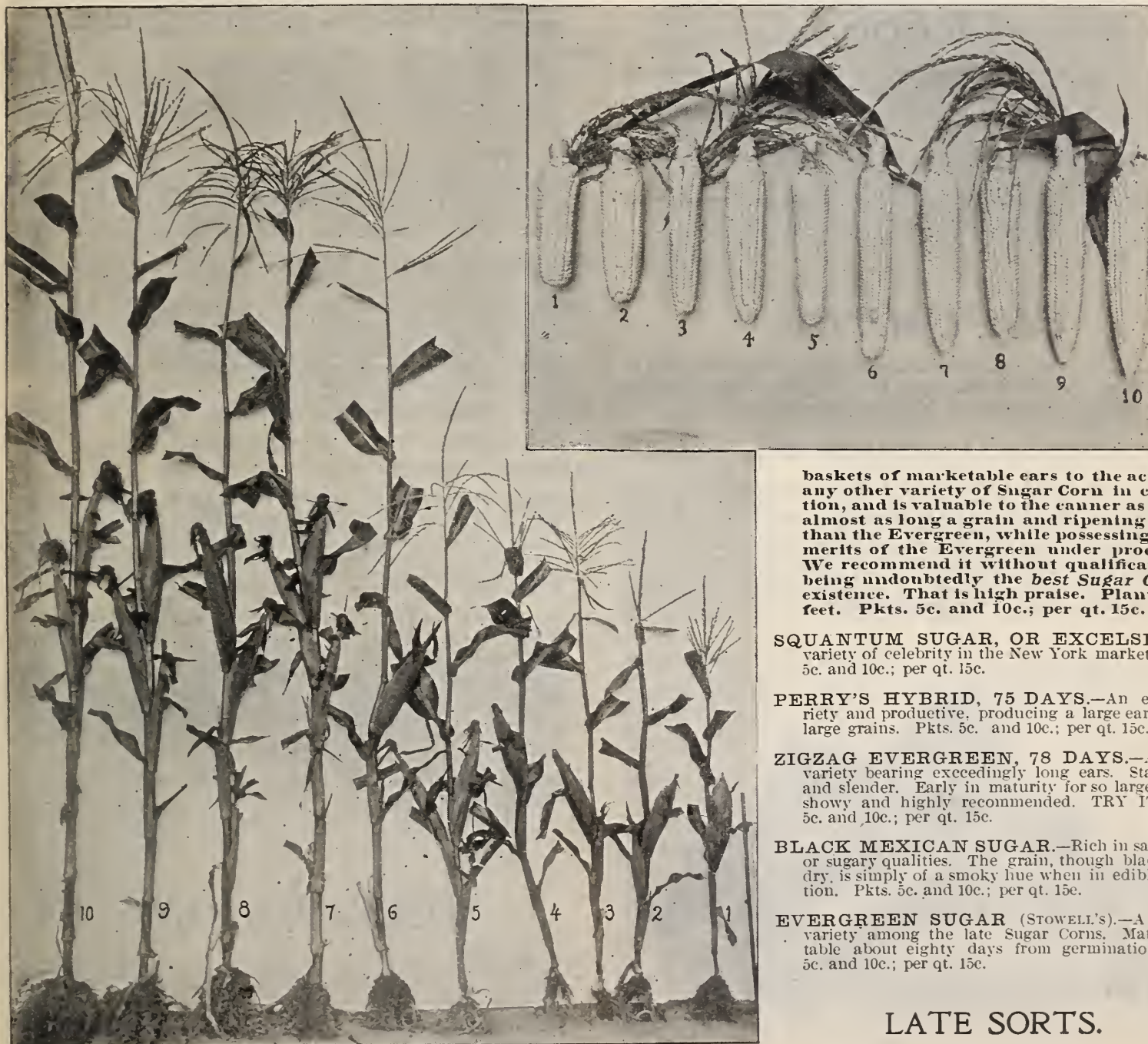
EARLY SORTS.

EARLY CONCORD SUGAR.—An excellent early variety, succeeding the Crosby. Height of stalk about five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, 70 DAYS.—A short-stalked, productive sort, frequently producing three ears to the plant. Ears large for so small a stalk; grain narrow and very

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

LANDRETH SUGAR.—Edible 75 days from germination. A remarkably satisfactory and productive variety, two ears on every stalk, often three, sometimes four. Stalk two feet shorter than the Evergreen and very close jointed. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and very long or deep, somewhat similar in shape to Evergreen, but smaller. The ear remains long in milky condition for the table, the edible grain being pure white and exceedingly sugary. The Landreth Sugar Corn is a very showy variety, both in stalk and ear, and will mature for marketing eight days earlier than the Evergreen. The Landreth's Sugar Corn will afford market gardeners more



baskets of marketable ears to the acre than any other variety of Sugar Corn in cultivation, and is valuable to the canner as having almost as long a grain and ripening earlier than the Evergreen, while possessing all the merits of the Evergreen under processing. We recommend it without qualification, as being undoubtedly the best Sugar Corn in existence. That is high praise. Plant $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SQUANTUM SUGAR, OR EXCELSIOR.—A variety of celebrity in the New York markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PERRY'S HYBRID, 75 DAYS.—An early variety and productive, producing a large ear set with large grains. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

ZIGZAG EVERGREEN, 78 DAYS.—An early variety bearing exceedingly long ears. Stalk short and slender. Early in maturity for so large an ear, showy and highly recommended. TRY IT. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

BLACK MEXICAN SUGAR.—Rich in saccharine or sugary qualities. The grain, though black when dry, is simply of a smoky hue when in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EVERGREEN SUGAR (STOWELL'S).—A favorite variety among the late Sugar Corns. Matures for table about eighty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

LATE SORTS.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR.—The strongest growing of all Sugar Corns. It requires about eighty-five days to reach maturity for table. The ears are very large and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EGYPTIAN SUGAR, 90 DAYS.—Sweet and large in ear, vigorous in stalk, habit late. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

ENSILAGE SUGAR CORN.—By broadcast sowing, or drilling in close rows, a luxuriant growth of sugary forage may be obtained from this Corn. Cut when just showing the flower spike, as in that condition it is most nutritious. Per qt. 15c.

deep, after form of shoe-peg. Highly recommended as one of the very best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

HICKOX SUGAR.—An excellent sort succeeding the Concord. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

ASYLUM SUGAR.—Stalk 6 feet, ears long. Desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

1. Extra Early Beverly
5. Hickox Sugar.
9. Evergreen Sugar.

2. Extra Early Adams.
6. Early Mammoth Sugar.
10. Late Mammoth Sugar.

3. Crosby Sugar.
7. Triumph Sugar.

4. Asylum Sugar.
8. Landreth Sugar.

CORN SALAD.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row

Sow broadcast or in ten-inch rows in Autumn for cutting at close of Winter or sow at close of Winter for early Spring use. When sown in Autumn cover very lightly with the lightest hay—the merest protection more will be injurious.

BROAD LEAVED (LARGE SEEDS).—Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in Winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible even when deep snow prevails. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CRESS.

This is used as a salad. It should be sown at close of Winter broadcast, or in rows at ten inches, and the sowing repeated every two weeks.

CURLED.—Used for flavoring and as a salad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BROAD LEAVED.—A form of salad much used abroad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WATER.—A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of greens. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 45c.

CUCUMBER.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre. Period of Maturity 40 to 60 Days from sowing according to variety and season of the Year.

For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom, and for a succession sow in drills at five feet, when the Apple is in bloom. For pickles plant middle of Summer.

In Florida and other Southern States, a fair average production per acre of Slicing Cucumbers is 200 crates, 8 x 14 x 20 inches. Some growers claim average crops of 400 and 500—even 800 crates have been recorded, but these large yields are only occasionally heard of.

Fresh Southern Cucumbers appear in Philadelphia the last of November and command \$1 to \$2 per dozen. Towards Christmas the price rises to \$2.50 per dozen, after which the price declines to \$4 or \$5 per box of 85 to 90 fruit. By last of May the price goes down to \$1 per dozen, after which shipments are unprofitable. As a rule the early Cucumbers from New Orleans bring better prices than those from Florida, being better sorted and better packed.



EMERALD GREEN CUCUMBER.

A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered of pickling size, produces from 100 to 175 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 200 pickles. Some cultivators have claimed to produce over 100,000 pickles to the acre. The pickles should be slipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The pickle houses generally pay the farmers 40 to 50 cents per bushel; they in turn sell them at from 20 to 30 cents per 100.

Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of salting pickles as pursued in New Jersey is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons capacity, take 4 quarts of salt and mix in 2 gallons of water. Place

the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each 2 bushels of pickles put into the cask, add 4 quarts of salt, and continue until cask is full. Place the head of the cask, with edges trimmed off to permit of a rise and fall, on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of 20 or 25 pounds. If there should be any leakage of the liquor, replace it by a solution of 4 quarts of salt to 2 gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged. Salt should not be stinted. Pickle packers make three sizes before pickling—large, medium and small.

FIELD VARIETIES.

LANDRETHS' FIRST, 50 DAYS.—Surpassed by few in length and slinness of fruit. The earliest long, slim field Cucumber in cultivation, maturing to slicing size for table in 50 days from germination; dark green and desirable. Very poor seeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LANDRETHS' CHOICE (Extra Early) 60 DAYS.—The choicest medium sort we have ever offered, green, good length, slim, symmetrical, unexampled in beauty of form, very productive, fine for pickling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLE.—A variety of the "Frame" type, but smaller and producing fruit suitable for pickling in 50 days from planting. An abundant bearer, highly commended for Pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Vines very short, admitting of planting in rows as close as 2½ feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE, 60 DAYS.—The leading sort grown by truckers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing. The vine in habit is very vigorous and very prolific. The fruit is of good size, in quality solid, and possesses the habit of retaining its green color for a long period, that is to say, it does not turn yellow so quickly as other varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—An improvement on the White Spine as ordinarily sold, being longer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EMERALD.—Decidedly an acquisition because of its deep green color, which it retains unchanged for a week after picking, thus fitting it for shipping long distances. In size it is larger and slimmer than White Spine. The fruit is cylindrical, smooth, free from wart, and bears brown spines. A profuse bloomer, foliage small and proof against sunburn. 60 days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY FRAME.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG GREEN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MEDIUM GREEN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JERSEY PICKLE, 60 DAYS TO MAKE PICKLES.—It is productive, and is said to "green" better than any other variety, and to "hold color." Over 150,000 bushels of small fruit of this variety are picked annually in Burlington county, New Jersey. No other sort is used, no other kind of seed could be given away. Early Spring sowings will develop fruit of pickling size, 2 to 3 inches long, in 60 days. Early Summer sowings in 30 days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BOSTON PICKLING, OR BOSTON MARKET.—Used near Boston to the exclusion of all other sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TURKEY LONG GREEN, 80 DAYS TO REACH EDIBLE SIZE.—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit long and slim; only surpassed in quality by Landreth's First. This is *not* the New England Long Green, but a MUCH SUPERIOR SORT, being twice as long. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GHERKIN.—Burr, or Round Prickly Cucumber, used for Pickles only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DANDELION.

CABBAGING, 50 DAYS.—An improved type of an old-fashioned plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie up the same as Cos Lettuce, or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering. The Dandelion is a preventive of malarial infection and is recommended for domestic use in localities where chills and fever prevail. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

FRENCH GARDEN, 45 DAYS.—A good sort, but not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging, not so erect, leaves broader, less curly, and not so vivid a green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

DUTCH BULBS.

As Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., see Catalogue of Dutch Bulbs mailed free on application 1st of each September.

EGG-PLANT.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Matures for Table in 120 Days from Sowing.

This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field 2 or 3 weeks after Corn-planting season. The plants are set in rows of 5 feet and at 3 feet in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted stable manure or similar preparation is best; strong or hot, rank manure, is unsuitable.

Sow in hotbeds or other protected place early in the Spring; when up 2 or 3 inches transplant into small pots (which plunge in earth) so as to get stocky, well-rooted plants, and late in the Spring, or not till the commencement of Summer, unless the weather be warm, transplant into thoroughly worked, rich and recently well-manured ground. A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it nearly with manure; restore the earth and plant therein, placing the plants 3 feet apart each way. The seed does not vegetate freely; repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. It is almost useless to attempt the culture of Egg-plant unless the proper attention be given. In growing the Egg-plant in the Summer and Autumn months in Florida, great trouble is sometimes experienced in getting a stand of plants owing to the excessive heat and beating rains. This difficulty can be largely overcome by shading the ground where the seed is sown. If sown in beds, the shading may be accomplished by means of frames covered with seed-bed cloth, or by blinds of slats or common boards properly supported over the beds to cut off the direct rays of the sun. In Florida if the seed is sown where the plants are to remain (a bad practice) the shading may be done by using Palmetto fans and leaves, placing them one each on the north and south sides of the hill, the tops meeting over the seed. This plan is used by some of the most successful growers in the Gulf States.

About 3,000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of 3 to 4 fruits, weighing 2 to 3 pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing 8 to 10 pounds each; we have had them of 13 pounds in weight. Commission merchants in Philadelphia pay the market gardener about, on an average, 1½ cents per fruit. The highest prices are 8 and 10 cents per fruit.

Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November and commands \$6 to \$8 per barrel crate. Earlier in the Autumn the market is supplied by fruit from Jersey. Toward Christmas the price of Florida Egg-plant rises to \$10 per barrel crate and then declines by April to \$6 to \$8, and by May to \$5, after which they are likely to arrive in a damaged condition and be worthless. Egg-plant fruit can be grated and canned for Winter use.

LANDRETHS' THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE, 120 DAYS.—Almost thornless, and therefore a sort more valuable to the trucker than the spiny sort so often sold as the New York Improved, which by reason of its thorns on leaf and stem, offers serious impediments to quick gathering. The Landreth is decidedly the best selection

of Egg-plant, being productive and vigorous, often reaching a weight of twelve pounds. The fruit may be described as short, egg-shaped, flattened at the bottom—diameter often nearly equal to the length. Color (when grown on soil of proper quality) a deep purple, running in places



LANDRETHS' THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

almost to a black purple. Single plants of this variety often reach a span of three feet, and produce seven or eight large fruits. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED.—This is a form of the old Large Round Purple; large, solid, weighty and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

ENDIVE.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre.



SINGLE LEAVES OF ENDIVE.

1. Moss Curled. 2. Green Curled. 3. Broad Leaved.

Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat up till within sixty days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows of two feet and thin the plants to eight inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pot to blanch for Salad. Valuable for Salads and highly decorative as a garnish to table vegetables.

LARGE GREEN CURLED.—A desirable Salad when blanched. Popular as a garnish. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

WHITE CURLED.—A variety of white tint. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MOSS CURLED.—Green and extra curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BROAD LEAVED.—Foliage broad and flat. Most productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Landreths' Selection is Unexcelled in the Quality of the Seed Offered. See pages 41 to 45.

GOURDS.

See page 45.

GRASS SEED.

See pages 47, 48 and 50.

✧ HERBS ✧

These impart a strong, spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with a * are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seed beds, about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seed of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

ANISE.—A Persian plant, the seeds of which are used as a condiment and in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery. The plant itself is used as a garnish and in the manufacture of cordials. It is one of the oldest medicinal spices. Sow the seed in early Spring, when the Cherry is in bloom, or immediately after, in rows at ten inches apart, or thin to six inches. It is a delicate plant, growing to a height of a foot and a half, and reaching maturity at Midsummer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BORAGE.—A soft, thick-stemmed, annual plant, reaching the height of two feet and a breadth of equal area. Leaves light-green and of fuzzy character. A profuse bloomer. Flowers star-shaped, light-blue and quite ornamental. The plant is used in the manufacture of cordials. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

form and hardness. The root is half long, and is crooked after the manner of Parsnip. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CORIANDER.—The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors and in culinary operations. The seeds should be sown when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches, thin to six inches. An early maturing plant, reaching a height of two feet, and prolific in very palatable seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DILL.—The seeds of this plant are used in the flavoring of preserves and pickles, also as a condiment. It has a flavor similar to that of mint. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches and thin to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

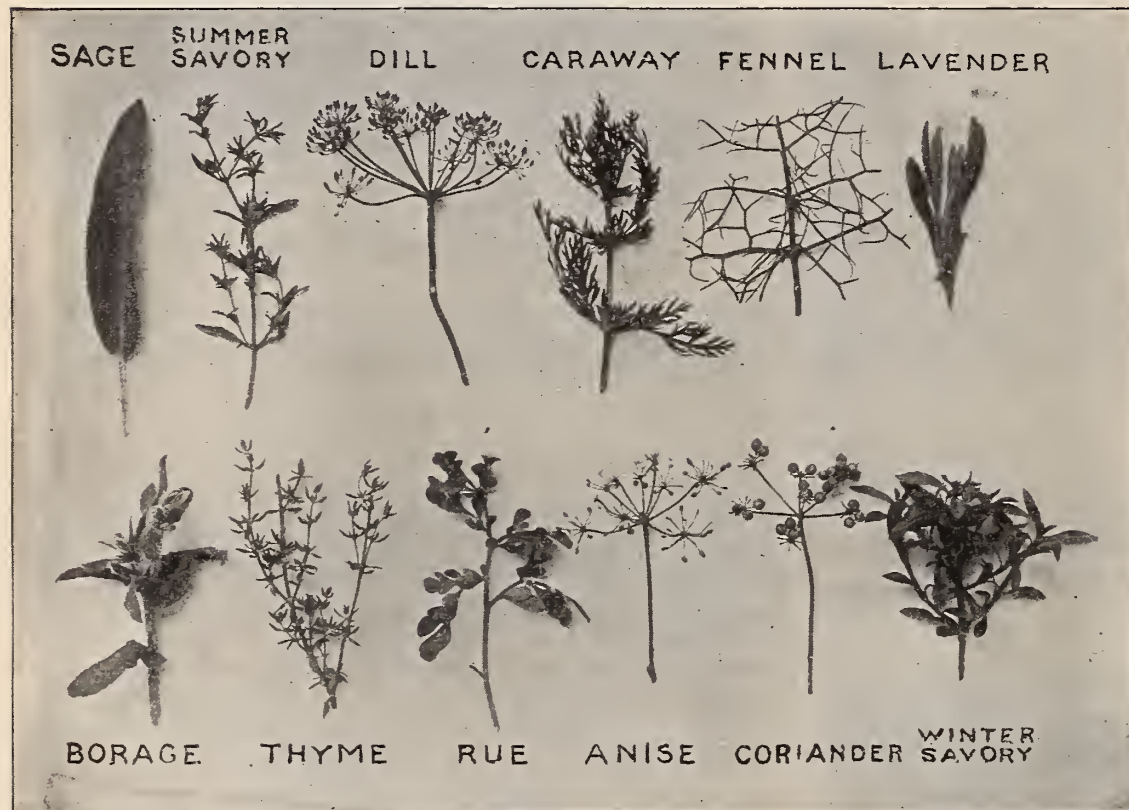
FENNEL.—The rooty portions and the lower ends of the leaf stalks of this plant are used for boiling. In flavor it resembles Celery, and is used in the manufacture of liquors. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills of eighteen inches and thin to six inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

***LAVENDER.**—The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, and the flowers for perfumery. The plant is propagated principally by slips from old roots. The slips are placed in rows three feet apart and one foot in the row. When seed is sown it should be planted when the Apple is in bloom. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

***ROSEMARY.**—The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, being quite aromatic. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom in April, in rows of eighteen inches and thinned to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

SAGE.—One of the oldest cultivated garden herbs used for seasoning and distillation. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in one-foot rows, and when safely established thin to six inches between the plants. The plant reaches a height of sixteen inches with an equal breadth. Foliage abundant, leaves long, narrow and whitish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SUMMER SAVORY.—An odoriferous garden herb used in seasoning meats and vegetables. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of twelve inches, and thin to four inches. Height of plant fifteen or sixteen inches, producing a multitude of straight stems; foliage light-blue and exceedingly small. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



HERBS.

CARAWAY.—The seeds are used in flavoring bread, pastry and sauce, and sometimes in cheese making. Sow in drills, when the Cherry is in bloom, at three feet, and thin to six inches. The foliage of this plant resembles that of a Carrot. It has a height of above one foot, and continues in growth until stopped by frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CARDOON.—Foliage similar in appearance to the French Artichoke. The leaf stalks, as those of the Artichoke, are blanched, and are used stewed in soup and as a salad. The seed should be sown in the early Spring, and in rows of three feet apart, and the plants thinned to one foot. In Autumn the stalks should be blanched the same as Celery. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

CHERVIL.—When the Peach is in bloom sow, treating the plant the same as Carrots or Parsnips, which last root it somewhat resembles in its

SWEET MARJORAM.—A familiar aromatic herb used for flavoring. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in one-foot rows in early Spring, and when three inches high thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SWEET BASIL.—An aromatic herb used for flavoring soups and sauces. It is a light-green plant growing to a height of two feet and of equal breadth, and continuing in growth until killed by frost. When the Cherry is in bloom sow at one foot apart and thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

***THYME.**—The leaves and young shoots are used in seasoning and in distillation. The flavor is strongly aromatic. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at fifteen inches for hoe culture, and two feet and a half for horse culture. This plant reaches a height of eight inches to one foot, and produces an abundance of small, erect stems covered with very small foliage of aromatic flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

Plant foods.

- Q. Can vegetables and farm crops be divided into classes, each requiring distinct food?
A. Partially so, and divided into three classes:

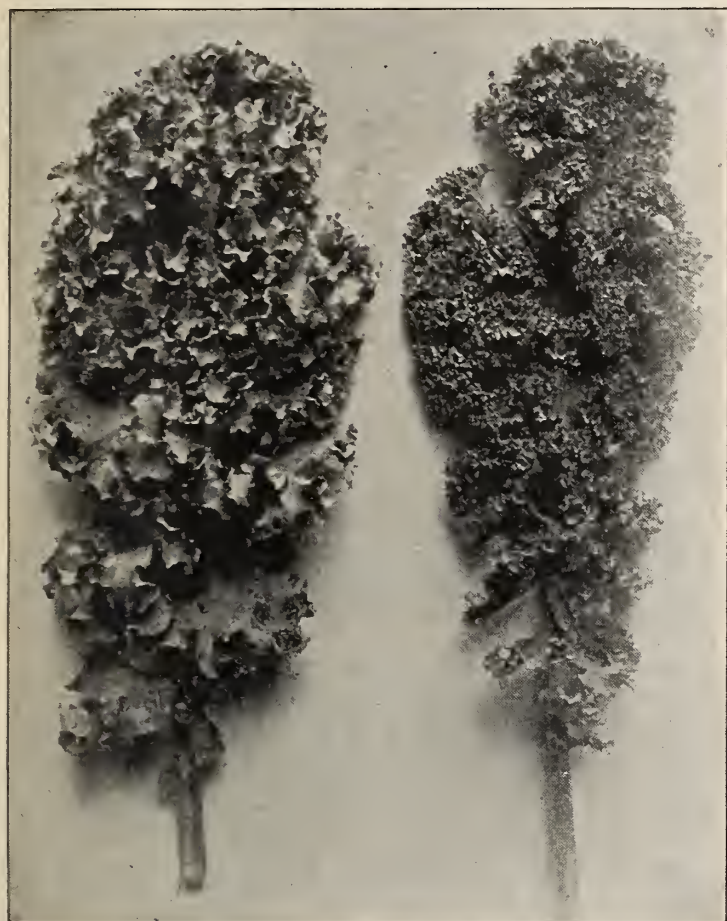
1. Those requiring an excess of potash, as peas, beans, potatoes, clover, flax.
2. Those requiring much nitrogen, as beets, cabbage, oats, wheat, barley and hemp.
3. Those requiring large amounts of phosphoric acid, as radish, turnip and corn.

—From "999 Questions and Answers."

KALE.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Fifty Days to Produce a Crop Suitable for Cutting.

Greens for cutting. Curly, loose-leaved plants of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil. Sow in early Spring when the oak is in full leaf and again in early Autumn. Drill in rows of two and a half feet and thin to three to ten inches, according to vigor of variety.



DWARF GERMAN KALE.

DWARF SCOTCH KALE.

DWARF EXTRA CURLED GERMAN GREENS.—A variety of lighter green tint than the Dwarf German Greens, and much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BLOOMSDALE KALE.—Leaves moss curled; color, emerald-green; height ten inches when full grown; appearance at a distance like Curled Parsley. 55 days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH.—Foliage yellowish-green, and similar to the Tall Scotch Kale. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MOSBACH.—In height between the Dwarf Scotch and the Extra Dwarf. Leaves bent upward, light yellow-green. Double curled, white, narrow ribs and veins, very showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SIBERIAN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PHILADELPHIA DWARF GERMAN GREENS, 60 DAYS.—Sow in Autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TALL CURLED SCOTCH.—Manage as Winter Cabbage. Desirable for Winter use. Height two to four feet. Sow in beds and transplant. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DWARF CURLED SLOW SEEDER.—A sort slow to shoot, and for that reason very profitable both to the market and private gardener. Very productive in leaves, blue-green and curled on edges. In some catalogues this is known as Imperial. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PURPLE DWARF GERMAN.—Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

KOHL-RABI.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to the leaf. The enlarged stalks, taking the globular form of Turnips, are more hardy and nutritious than Turnips. Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage, in seed beds for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in three-foot rows. Sow the seed for table use at any period when Cabbage may be sown. Drill in rows at two feet and thin to six inches. For cattle feeding drill the seed in Midsummer for Autumn development. Yield 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

WHITE VIENNA, 60 DAYS.—Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture and symmetrical in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PURPLE.—The bulb of this variety is purple. In maturity after the White Vienna. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GREEN OR WHITE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.



FOUR OF LANDRETHS' SEED DRYING HOUSES.

LAWN GRASS.

See pages 47 and 48.

LEEK.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Ninety Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and again in Midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of two feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at two feet six inches. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

CARENTAN.—Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROUEN.—Thick, short stem with numerous fan-shaped leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

MUSSELBURGH.—A remarkably large and showy variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LARGE LONDON.—Scotch or Flag. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LETTUCE.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Forty to Fifty Days from Seeding to Maturity.

To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seed bed from commencement to middle of Autumn. During Winter protect the plants by a box covered with window or other sash, or with litter, as they stand on the ground. Early in the Spring transplant some into rich ground. The others force under the sash. Or in early Spring sow in a hotbed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills when the Cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches thin out, leaving plants at proper distances; this is a better plan than transplanting late in the season. For this purpose use Bloomsdale Reliable, Landreths' Forcing, Virginia Solid Header and heat-resisting varieties, which we have selected as standard sorts by reason of their ability to resist heat and the longer time they are in condition for the table than some other kinds which shoot to seed as soon as the head is formed.



LETTUCE—IN SEED.

Loose Leaved or Cutting Varieties.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON.—A cutting variety of unusual merit; not so golden as Silesian, but by some preferred. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE CURLED SIMPSON.—A cutting variety similar to and immediately following the Silesian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA.—A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves. *It does not head.* Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN CURLED.—New sort. A golden-leaved sort, producing a half head of rare excellence; leaves much fluted on the edges; very showy and a most admirable cutting sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BRONZED CURLED.—New sort. A half-cabbaging variety of bronze-edged leaves and superior to either Prize Head or American Gathering. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GRAND RAPIDS.—A loose-leaved, vigorous grower, resembling Landreths' Golden Curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PRIZE HEAD, OR SATISFACTION.—A cutting variety of curly leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMERICAN GATHERING.—A curly-leaved, bronze-edged sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c., per oz. 10c.

Heading Varieties.

LANDRETHS' FORCING, 35 DAYS.—So named because of its adaptability for forcing under glass, forming crisp hard heads before any other known sort has commenced to head; having no outside leaves, it can be planted at half distance, twice as many to a space as any other sort. It is all head, producing weightier heads than any other kind twice its size. Valuable for small gardens. This is something very choice, and while most trusty for open garden culture, it is unapproached for forcing in hotbeds or frames; very compact and round like a ball. Suitable for sending to the table in entire form on the root. Long standing before shooting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

TENNISBALL (WHITE SEEDED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLACK SEEDED TENNISBALL.—An early reliable header, compact in growth, the leaves close set and slightly bloated or savoyed. Color a whitish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IMPERIAL CABBAGE.—A showy white Cabbaging variety of very choice quality, uniform in character, and in every particular very superior to the stock usually sold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SILVER BALL.—A large sized sort of light white yellowish leaf. An excellent heading sort, and growing in demand as meeting the public taste. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BIG BOSTON.—Very popular as a reliable and uniform header. Leaves short and round-ended, slightly crumpled. Deep green with bronze edges; all forming a compact head; making it a very desirable sort for forcing. A variety in demand beyond the supply. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 15c.

HANSON.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CURLED INDIA.—A valuable variety; making a close-folded head. Stands the sun and is crisp and tender. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DEACON.—A thoroughly reliable variety, leaves plain and dark green, a good header, medium in size and maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.—A good Summer sort of reliable heading quality. Color yellowish green, slightly marked with brown specks. This is a variety growing in favor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER, 40 DAYS.—Undoubtedly the equal of any, and superior to nine-tenths of all the Lettuces. An exceedingly compact and certain header. Well adapted for either open ground or glass culture, largely used by discriminating gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SPECKLED DUTCH BUTTERHEAD, 50 DAYS.—A long-standing white Cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' EARLY SUMMER, 50 DAYS.—None better, it being a certain and good header, early and attractive. Shape of head inclined to be slightly sugar-loafed. Color a yellowish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE RELIABLE, 50 DAYS.—A week later than Landreths' Early Summer, darker in color, larger in head, more round in leaf. A favorable sort with market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.



EARLY SUMMER.

VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER.

LETTUCE—Continued.



RELIABLE.

LARGEST OF ALL.

PERFECTED SALAMANDER—Very similar to Bloomsdale Reliable, a little larger, a little later and a darker shade of green—a variety slow to shoot to seed. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 20.

HUBBARD MARKET.—A large, white Cabbage variety, for forcing or open ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MAMMOTH BUTTER (BLACK SEED).—A selected strain, with large solid, yellow heads. The favorite variety of the New York market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MARKET GARDENERS' PRIVATE STOCK.—A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early Spring transplanting into open ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LARGEST OF ALL, 55 DAYS.—A fine Exhibition sort, none approaching it in immense development. A good header of most excellent quality as respects color and texture of leaf. Shoots very late and is a shy seeder.—an advantage to the Gardener but expensive to the Seed Grower. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 25c.

NORFOLK ROYAL CABBAGE.—Large, very showy heads, compact, crisp, desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROYAL CABBAGE.—Heads large, very showy. Leaves broad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE BUTTER (BLACK SEED).—Late in development and consequently valuable as a succession to the earlier sorts. Foliage dark green, large and showy. A hardy cabbage variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BROWN DUTCH.—Bronze leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SLOW SEEDER.—Very meritorious, a long-standing, white-leaved Cabbage heading sort remaining in marketable condition long after all other sorts have shot to seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

COLD FRAME WHITE CABBAGE.—A large Cabbage form of late habit, leaves plain, broad and requiring considerable space but forming a fine showy head of rich green color; a hardy sort and very slow to shoot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

NEW YORK LETTUCE.—A large, late variety of peculiar green color, Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LONG ISLAND WINTER, 60 DAYS.—Used by market gardeners for growing in cold frames during Autumn, Winter and early Spring. Very valuable. Color a light green, very hardy, size over the average, leaves round on ends, broad, slightly bloated. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROMAINE.—This is a general name given to several types of Cos Lettuce—some white, others green, others red—all of the same erect growth, sugar loaf shaped, and of the same prolific quality. The White Leaved is the best, as it is very rapid in development, often reaching a weight of five pounds in fifty to sixty days. It will do well in all climates. It can be eaten with salt like Celery. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' HEAT-RESISTING COS.—Vigorous, always heading, crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkably fine. It should be in every garden. We recommend this for Florida and Gulf States, as it resists heat, and growing erect, and being tied for blanching, remains free from sand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GREEN COS.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE COS.—An old variety, highly esteemed. Habit of growth upright. The leaves require tying up to insure blanching. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—Flourishes on hot dry sand. Produces long narrow, erect leaves which require tying up to blanch; prevents the entry of sand into the head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



VIEW AT BLOOMSDALE ALONG DELAWARE RIVER BANK.

COPY OF LETTER RECEIVED AND OUR RESPONSE.

D. LANDRETH & SONS.

I have a garden measuring 40 yards long by 30 yards wide, and I ask you to make out for me an assortment of your choicest seeds to fit the space.

MR. POINTDEXTER.

SIR—Your garden 40 x 30 yards measures 1,200 square yards, which is about one-fourth of an acre of 4,840 yards. For this quarter acre we recommend:

BEANS—Stringless Green Pods . . 1 quart, 35c.
Landreths' Scarlet . . . 1 quart, 35c.
Kentucky Winter Pole . . . 1 pint, 18c.
CORN, SUGAR—Country Gentle-
man 1 pint, 8c.
Landreths' 1 pint, 8c.
CUCUMBER—Emerald 2 ounces, 25c.
BEETS—Columbia 4 ounces, 20c.
CABBAGE—Wakefield ½ ounce, 20c.
Reedland Early Drum-
head ½ ounce, 20c.
CARROT—Ox-Heart 1 ounce, 10c.
St. Valery 1 ounce, 10c.
CELERY—White Plume 1 ounce, 20c.
LETTUCE—Landreths' Forcing . . ½ ounce, 10c.
Bloomsdale Reliable . . ½ ounce, 10c.

LETTUCE—Landreths' Early Sum-
mer ½ ounce, 10c.
Landreths' Largest of
All ½ ounce, 10c.
EGG PLANT—Landreths' ½ ounce, 20c.
MELONS, WATER—Arkansas Trav-
cler 1 ounce, 15c.
Bradford 1 ounce, 15c.
MELONS, CANTALOUPE—Early Bris-
tol ½ ounce, 8c.
Anne Arun-
del ½ ounce, 5c.
Missouri ½ ounce, 5c.
Black Paris ½ ounce, 8c.
OKRA—Landreths' Long Green
Pod 1 ounce, 10c.

ONIONS—Bloomsdale Pearl . . . 1 ounce, 40c.
Bermuda White Wax . . . 1 ounce, 40c.
ONION SETS—Silver Skin . . . 2 quarts, 50c.
PARSLEY—Emerald 1 ounce, 10c.
PEAS—Landreths' Extra Early . . 2 quarts, 50c.
Bloomsdale 1 quart, 30c.
Duke of Albany 1 quart, 30c.
Phonograph 1 quart, 30c.
RADISH—Scarlet Prussian Globe . 1 ounce, 10c.
Wonderful Half-long
Scarlet 1 ounce, 10c.
Long White Lady-finger . . 1 ounce, 10c.
TOMATO—Ten Ton 1 ounce, 25c.
Beverly 1 ounce, 20c.
Stone 1 ounce, 25c.

At present prices this assortment would cost you \$7.35. You can add to or reduce as suits your convenience. Shall we not send you some Strawberry Plants. See our Catalogue.

Very truly,
D. LANDRETH & SONS.

WATERMELON.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

When the black Walnut is in one-inch leaf plant Melons.

Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for their reception by plowing down a crop of Winter wheat or Winter rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the Apple is in bloom the seed is planted in hills at ten feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth.

The cultivator should be prepared with quite four pounds of seed to the acre that he may have a reserve for replanting in case of destruction of his plants by insect depredations or beating rains.

One vine alone to the hill should be allowed to attain perfection: with 450 hills to the acre, there should be 900 first-class Melons.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay for prime Melons, as a highest price, \$40 per hundred. As an average price, \$10 per hundred. They cease to be profitable to the trucker when bringing less than \$4 per hundred. First-class melons are always in demand, but the market is frequently overstocked with small fruit.

Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed Melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been selected

EXTRA EARLY (65 days from germination).—Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Every one should have it. Form oblong. Weight from fifteen to sixteen pounds. Quality fair. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LIGHT GREEN RIND ICING, 75 DAYS.—One of the BEST OF ALL Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. UNEXCELLED IN ALL GOOD QUALITIES. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DARK GREEN RIND ICING.—Shape, size and flavor same as Light Icing, but dark skinned. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING, 80 DAYS.—A good cropper, heavy, attractive and very desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PEERLESS.—Good, but not equal to the Ice Cream. Rind thin; light green; flesh solid, bright in color, sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GRAY MONARCH (Jordan's).—Long, large, heavy, flesh solid, deep red and good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SEMINOLE.—This Melon resembles the Landreth's Long Light Icing. Very sweet and melting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CUBAN QUEEN.—A Melon of mammoth size, reaching very often over sixty pounds in weight. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JACKSON, GYPSY, RATTLESNAKE.—A famous Melon in the Southern States. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GEORGIA.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GEM (Kolb).—A solid shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JAMES RIVER, 80 DAYS.—A long, dark rind Melon of second size, similar to the Joe Johnson and Jones Melon. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

ARKANSAS TRAVELER (Specialty) (75 days from planting to ripening).—A large, long, weighty Melon. Rind dark green, with wavy stripes of black; interior always solid, the edible portion extending to within half an inch of the skin, flesh brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Seeds variable in color and small. Ripening as an intermediate. A very hard rind and therefore a good shipper. No better Melon, except the Boss, has ever been offered to lovers of choice Watermelons; in size it is not a mammoth—no large melons are first-class in quality. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity, and the edible portion extends to within a half inch of the skin. We cannot say enough in praise of the Arkansas Traveler. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LONG DIXIE, 85 DAYS.—We have selected a long form of it which will supersede the Kolb Gem, compared with which it is infinitely better, vine vigorous, equally early, quite as productive, weighs as much, darker in rind, in form long to half long, flesh deep red without core or cavity, more melting and of very superior flavor. For shipment to long distances it will be found equal to the Kolb Gem, its rind fully as strong, and in appearance more showy, placing it in first rank as a market Melon. A decided improvement upon the Dixie, as first introduced—longer in form, flesh more brilliant and very palatable. A fine shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BRADFORD, 85 DAYS.—Similar to the famous Joe Johnson in shape and markings; long, color dark, with darker wavy bands, flesh melting and of excellent flavor, seed white, a very superior sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DUKE JONES.—Larger than Old Jones, Lord Bacon or Kolb's Gem, and of better flavor; rind dark green, with irregular lighter-colored stripes; very prolific and of fine appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' BOSS (80 to 90 days to ripen).—We still adhere to our claim that no Melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and everything going to make a perfect Melon. The edible portion of the flesh extending to within less than half an inch of the skin, and yet the rind is so hard that no Melon in existence is so good a shipper. Perfectly ripe Melons will support the weight of a heavy man without any injury to the interior. Success with the Boss, however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of nine by nine or nine by ten feet to the hill. Under good conditions, Melons weigh from thirty to forty pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of sixty and seventy pounds to the Melon. True stock can only be had direct from us. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A popular Melon in the South. Oblong, green with dark stripes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMERICAN QUEEN, 90 DAYS.—Form and color somewhat similar to a Long Light Icing, but more chunky and much heavier, exceedingly productive. A fine shipper, being exceedingly tough in rind. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

INDIANA SWEETHEART, 90 DAYS.—Resembling a Large Round Icing, but heavier and paler in color, good bearer and a reliable shipper, standing any amount of rough handling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



TRIUMPH.

TRIUMPH.—Very dark rind with bands of slightly lighter color. Form very chunky, large and heavy. Thick rind. A good shipper. Better keeper when ripe than many other varieties, and will stand much exposure to the sun. Weight frequently up to 100 pounds, and in some instances 150 pounds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLACK BOULDER.—Nearly round, very large and heavy. Skin a dark black-green. Rind very thick. A good shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PRESERVING MELON.—Only for Winter use. A round, light and dark striped Melon, meat greenish white, used for preserving only: seeds red and small. This should be more generally used. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CANTALOUPE.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

Cantaloupes, or Citron Melons, as they are termed in Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grass aerating or keeping loose the soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth.

The seed is planted at about Corn-seeding time, or when the Apple is in bloom, in hills about four and a half feet in each direction. Two shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure being tramped into each hill and covered with earth. The large, long Melons, like the Reedlaud Giant and Casaba, are generally sold by the hundred; Melons of the ordinary form and size are sold by the basket of one half to five-eighths bushels capacity. Twenty-six hundred hills to the acre should produce 15,000 to 20,000 fruits.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay as a highest price \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. As an average price 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Cantaloupe Melons are frequently a drug in the market.

EXTRA EARLY CITRON (FIRST IN MARKET), 60 DAYS.—The largest of the very early Cantaloupes; form half-flat, fairly webbed, flesh green. The merit of this sort consists in its extra early habit. A variety which, for its early maturity, will be found profitable by all market gardeners. A customer writes: "I was once poor, now I am rich—have a fine house and a large family, all from your Extra Early Citron." Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY CAPE MAY, 65 DAYS.—A very early and large round Cantaloupe or Musk Melon of nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct and proof against sunshine. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener, as thirty will often fill a barrel. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—A week or ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage, Profitable for market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JENNY LIND, 65 DAYS.—A very small early variety, flattened at the poles, of surpassing good quality, recommended for family garden, rather small for market. The only variety which has retained its reputation for a period of fifty years. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



EARLY JUNE.

EXTRA EARLY JUNE (FINE), 67 DAYS.—A large, flat, early Melon following the Extra Early. Fruit more flat than the Jenny Lind, deeply ribbed, heavily netted; flesh green, of a most exquisite quality. This Melon will probably take its place as a standard extra early. It does best on light soils; will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is the earliest Melon of its size, and valuable to the shipper. Twice as large as Jenny Lind. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROBERTS.—A large selection or development of the small Jenny Lind and having its merits. Grown extensively for market. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ACME.—A melon of high repute at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Known in Maryland as the Baltimore Citron. It is showy, pointed at both ends, strongly netted—which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil and under average conditions, will produce one hundred barrels to the acre. The best selling Melon in the Philadelphia market. Green fleshed, fine flavored, productive and a good shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROCKY FORD, 70 DAYS.—A Cantaloupe of great celebrity grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado. Small in size, but of very superior flavor, rind well ribbed, flesh green with a line of gold just beneath the skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NETTED GEM.—Early quality, good, very attractive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN JENNY.—Small, but highly prized by the most experienced growers of Melons. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IMPROVED JENNY.—Larger than Golden Jenny and greener in the rind. A very salable sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



EARLY BRISTOL.

EARLY BRISTOL, 70 DAYS.—Of Persian origin. An excellent sort, very showy, completely covered with netting, golden between the ribs, flesh green, similar to a small Acme, more oval, a good seller. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.



EARLY BURLINGTON.

EARLY BURLINGTON, 70 DAYS.—Of Persian origin. A good market sort, deeply ribbed, exceedingly productive, green fleshed, heavily webbed, early, half-round, very showy. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SOUTH JERSEY.—A new Cantaloupe, Large, oval, pointed at each end; netted all over with heavy webbing. Flesh thick, green and most excellent in flavor. Resists decay and comes to market without injury. A super-excellent strain, somewhat resembling the Anne Arundel, but larger. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CANTALOUPE—Continued.

ATLANTIC CITY, 72 DAYS.—A fine, bold, pineapple-shaped Melon of excellent quality, large and very showy; moderately ribbed and so heavily netted as to fit it for shipping to long distances. Flesh green, thick and sweet; doing admirably well on sandy soils and possessing all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. Forty will frequently fill a barrel, and their appearance sells them. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



ANNE ARUNDEL.

ANNE ARUNDEL (70 days from planting to ripening).—A thick, oval Melon of first size, ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh green and sugary. It is in all respects one of the best of Melons. Its entire webbing or netting fits it to resist abrasion during shipment. It always gives satisfaction on good ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE ACME.—Grown by truckers on the eastern shore of Maryland and along the borders of the Chesapeake. Twice the size of the old Acme and coming rapidly into demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



PAUL ROSE.

PAUL ROSE.—A new sort possessing several characteristics of the Osage, form slightly oblong, distinctly ribbed, slightly netted, color when unripe a deep green turning a golden tint, flesh salmon and so thick as to show an unusually small seed cavity, flavor like Osage. A showy variety but not the best. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EMERALD GEM.—A small, very early Melon; form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep emerald-green skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SALMON AND GREEN.—Fruit slightly oval and regularly rounded at the ends. Lightly ribbed and slightly netted; skin very dark green; extremely thick fleshed, the edible portion extending to the very rind. Flesh deep orange and very sweet. Cavity small. A very showy new variety. Suitable for both light and heavy soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

OSAGE.—A new salmon-fleshed variety favorably thought of in the Chicago and other Western markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CALIFORNIA CITRON, 80 DAYS.—Flesh deep orange, attractive in appearance. Weight up to twelve pounds. Eighteen to twenty will fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.—Oval or egg-shaped, slightly pointed at ends, ribs very distinct, entire rind covered with webbing; flesh thick green and of rare flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SURPRISE.—A Citron of cream-colored rind, with thick, salmon-colored flesh, large and early. An excellent sort. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

HACKENSACK, OR TURK'S CAP.—Flesh green, a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping, will carry ten days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Five hundred Melons selected for our own seed weighed 2,500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MONTREAL.—A showy Citron, average weight ten pounds, though going up to twenty. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh deep, sugary and green in color. Flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



MISSOURI.

MISSOURI, 80 DAYS.—A new sort of rare good quality. Form globular, flattened at each end; wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities, ribs covered with strong netting, fitting it for shipment; flesh green, flavor excellent, foliage strong and hardy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CASABA (PERSIAN).—A very showy Cantaloupe, flesh orange in color. This sort sometimes produces fruit twice as large as an ordinary Cantaloupe, often the size of an ordinary Watermelon. Form oblong. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

REEDLAND GIANT, 85 DAYS.—A showy Cantaloupe of mammoth size, reaching over twenty pounds, and as large as an average-sized Watermelon. Flesh green, melting, sugary. Not suitable for light land. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE BLACK PARIS, 90 DAYS.—Here we present a Melon which may be termed a show Melon, so large and distinct is it in form and markings, and yet it possesses qualities of the first order. Described, it is a very large, oblong, square-ended Cantaloupe Melon, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. Rind black; ribs broad, massive and prominent, with deep cavities between; skin somewhat netted; flesh deep orange, very thick and excellent in flavor; foliage small, and resisting heat. Very showy and selling well in market. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH, 90 DAYS.—It is a chunky, oblong Cantaloupe Melon of large diameter, fruit weighing on an average about ten pounds. The character of this Melon fits it as a show Melon, and yet it is so delicious in flavor as to make it desirable on any table. Rind whitish-green, turning to yellow; ribs protruding to such an unusual degree as frequently to make the fruit prismatic; skin slightly netted; flesh yellow and orange, when ripe the edible portion extending almost to the skin. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Mushroom Spawn,

IMPORTED.

The culture of Mushrooms to the initiated is very easy, but it is a subject of much difficulty to the novice. We cannot attempt here to give at length the necessary directions, but refer the inquirer to some of the various publications upon the subject.

Kept on sale in the form of *Bricks*. Two bricks of spawn broken up into pieces an inch in size will spawn a surface a yard square. The spawn is



STORAGE BARN AND FARM OFFICES.

planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hotbeds, or on banks of compost. Better quality spawn cannot be bought than that we offer. Per 100 lbs. \$9.00; per brick of about 1½ lbs. 15c. Postage 8c. per lb. extra.

MUSTARD.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

In the Spring, when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows one foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Once sown in the garden it is pretty certain to perpetuate itself.

CREOLE, 30 DAYS.—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental in appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.—Not so large as the Creole, more curly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE-LEAVED (Early, 35 days).—So named by reason of producing leaves when fully developed as large and broad as the largest Tobacco. The leaves when small are very tender, and admirable as a salad. When larger leaved we recommend it for boiling like Spinach. A plant which should be in every garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Gardening by Children.



No occupation is as healthy, innocent or instructive to a child as the practical study of nature. No matter how small the space of the ground the pleasure to a child of cultivating a little garden will always develop ambition, and the pleasure of observing the growth from the day the seed sprouts until the plants attain perfection is in itself a lesson which both young and old can appreciate. The good, wholesome benefit derived by the children must necessarily cultivate the mind, while at the same time amuse.

Heads of Institutions and School Managers would do well to cultivate in the minds of the children under their charge a love of nature and the beautiful.

Annual flowers such as Balsam, Mignonette, Four O'Clocks, China Pinks and Phlox are all easily raised and afford a showy display at small cost and little labor.

For Youths we have a set of Tools comprising five pieces, spade, hoe, rake, trowel and hand weeder, first-class articles, for the small sum of \$1.25. Considering the light expense and the enjoyment to be derived children should certainly have a small piece of land of their own.

In Vegetable Seeds we offer our selection of 12 packets for 50c. postage paid, combining all the popular sorts.

Nasturtium, or Indian Cress.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

At about Corn-planting season sow in drills at three feet and thin out to ten inches, or plant to trellis work. The dwarf is the best, as it does not require sticks or training.

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender, and pickled as a substitute for Capers.

TALL MIXED.—A popular variety for garden culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DWARF MIXED.—The plant is exceedingly ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ORNAMENTAL SORTS.—These are all described on page 46.

OKRA.

Twelve Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Twenty Pounds to the Acre. Sixty Days from Planting to Maturity.

Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills, two feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills, three feet apart and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground, and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an earlier and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

NEW SOUTH.—A new, dwarf variety, an acquisition. Pods medium length, very slim, cylindrical, green, smooth, very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' LONG GREEN POD.—Dwarf plant, producing pods of unusual length, often ten inches long when mature, very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts. Canned for Winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' LONG WHITE POD.—New. Pods unusually long, often ten inches, very slim. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VELVET POD.—Height three feet, pod slim and velvety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TALL.—Height five feet; very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 10c.



1. Common. 2. Dwarf. 3. Prolific. 4. New South. 5. Cow Horn. 6. Long Green Pod.

ONIONS.

Philadelphia-grown seed, or such raised in that portion of Pennsylvania, is unquestionably earlier than New England seed, and still more so as compared with Western seed. This is an important feature, as the **EARLY MARK-ETED** Onions always bring the highest prices. The growth conclusively proves the assertion, Philadelphia seed making bulbs, either as sets or full-sized Onions, long before seed from any other locality. Try this experiment and be satisfied. The yield of seed being much less to the acre than in any other locality, Philadelphia stock commands a higher price.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.

These cannot be produced in every locality. Inquiry from neighbors will always elicit information upon such subjects. When the Apple is in bloom sow in drills

one foot apart, drilling *six* or *eight* pounds of seed to the acre. Yield 300 to 1,000 bushels.

SETS FROM SEED.

Drill when the Apple is in bloom, sixty to seventy-five pounds of seed

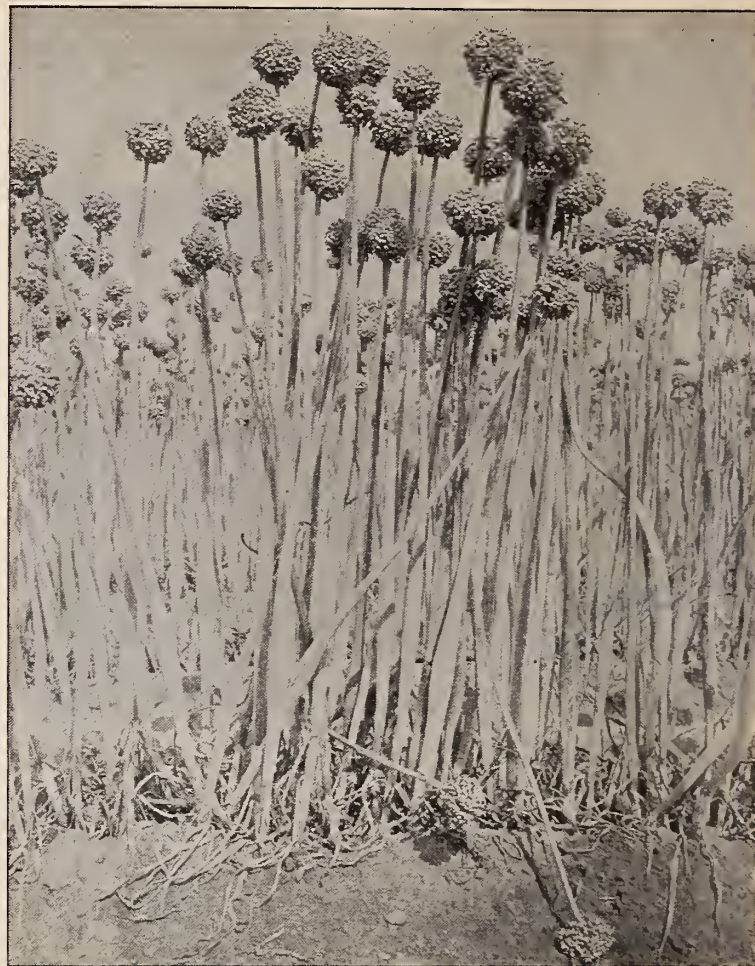
to the acre. At Midsummer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, *buttons* or *sets*, as they are indifferently called, produced by this process, to a dry place. In the Autumn, or early in the following Spring, replant them in rows, the sets two inches apart, the rows wide enough to hoe between them. *Observe*: If not sown quite thickly in the first instance, they attain too large a size and when replanted shoot to seed.

In growing Onions for the market, either from seed or sets, an unusually large size is not to be desired, two or three inches in diameter being about the most desirable size for shipping. A vigorously growing Onion crop frequently can be hastened to early ripening at near the desired size by simply stopping the vigor of growth by running a scuffle hoe under the bulbs on one side so as to cut off one-half the roots. Such a course of treatment will reduce the excess of vigor and forward maturity. If the grower awaits the development of mammoth Onions, or even large ones, he frequently lets pass opportunities for paying sales, far more profitable than afterwards realized.

CHOICE ONION SEED

To Grow Large Bulbs.

BERMUDA WHITE WAX (Valuable New Sort).—We introduced two years ago the seed of a new Onion under the name of **Bermuda White Wax**, earlier than the **White Bermuda**, a more brilliant white, very waxy in texture, slightly thicker in form, and altogether an improvement on the **White Bermuda**. Far superior to the **White Queen**, **Bartletta** or **Nocera**, being earlier, larger, and decidedly a superior keeper. The quantity of seed grown this year is very limited,—we offer trial packets of one ounce at the price of 45c. Whoever tries it now will want it next year and want it in large quantity, as it is unquestionably of rare merit. Per oz. 45c.



ONION IN SEED.

EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL, 65 DAYS.—In many respects the most remarkable Onion ever introduced. Earliest of all, growing with the rapidity of a Summer Radish. Seventy days from sowing to maturity. Pearly white, waxy, translucent. Form flat and broad. Flavor very mild; all astringent qualities being eliminated, it can be eaten raw, almost with the freedom of an Apple. Keeping qualities of the matured Onion fair. Those who have tried it always want it again, because of its distinctive qualities. On very rich soil it will grow almost too large for market, sometimes five and six inches across. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

BERMUDA ISLAND WHITE (TRUE STOCK), 70 DAYS.—Several days earlier in maturity than the **Bermuda Island Red**, and more flat, and though shipped and known as a white Onion, has an outer skin of a straw-colored tone; the interior is, however, pearly white. This seed and that of the **Bermuda Island Red** we IMPORT from the Canary Islands, the source from which the Bermuda growers obtain their choice stocks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

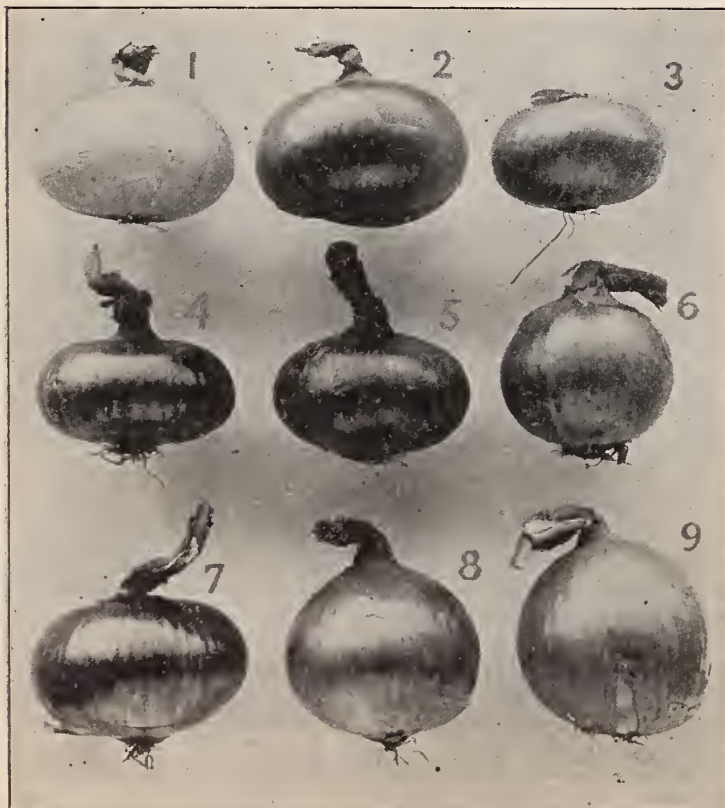
BERMUDA ISLAND RED (TRUE STOCK), 70 DAYS.—Well-known as among the earliest Onions appearing in the Spring markets. Shipped from Bermuda in immense quantities. In Florida the Seed is sown in October and November to very great profit for early shipment. The sets planted in September and October produce marketable Onions in early Spring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

ITALIAN QUEEN.—An extra early small silver skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL, 80 DAYS.—The earliest of all yellow Onions, consequently desirable, either to the family or Market Gardener. Form flat and thin, solid, mild in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL.—The earliest of all red Onions and of excellent quality. Mild in flavor, solid, very flat and thin. A popular sort with the Market Gardeners and also desirable in the family garden. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY DARK RED, 100 DAYS.—A variety of unusually early maturity for a large red. Medium size, broad, flat, deep red in color, and an excellent keeper. Several weeks earlier than the **Wethersfield Red**. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Some selections of Onion seed sold as **Extra Early Red** are two weeks behind the **Bloomsdale** in period of maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.



1. Philadelphia Silver Skin.
2. Philadelphia Yellow Strasburg.
3. Bloomsdale Extra Early Gold Seal.
4. Bloomsdale Extra Early Red Seal.
5. Bloomsdale Extra Early Dark Red.
6. Early Red Globe.
7. Large Red Wethersfield.
8. Large Yellow Globe Danvers.
9. Southport Yellow Globe.

ONIONS—Continued.

BLOOMSDALE SILVER SKIN OR WHITE, 85 DAYS.—A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties, but better flavored and always salable. Crop very short. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT RED, 100 DAYS.—Medium size, deep red, earlier and flatter than Wethersfield. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SILVER SKIN.—An early white, flat Philadelphia variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

PRIZE TAKER.—A mammoth yellow globe—similar to the huge Spanish Onions exhibited at fruit stands in Autumn. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.—A reliable, widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS.—A flat form of good keeping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

YELLOW STRASBURG.—A flat yellow Onion of early habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LANDRETHS' HARD ROUND GOLDEN, 110 DAYS.—Very select. One hundred and twenty days from sowing to maturity. This is a strain certain to prove profitable to the market gardener or for use in the private garden. It varies in shape from round to oval, and ripens hard as an apple, and of a bright yellow color. Somewhat similar in color to the Danvers Globe, but growing larger, heavier, more solid, and a better keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE DANVERS, 110 DAYS.—Oval in form. Maturing in eighty-four days. This strain will produce marketable bulbs in twelve weeks from date of sowing. Growers of Onions for the market will at once appreciate the importance of securing seed of unquestioned quality, and this we offer as such. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LARGE YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS, 115 DAYS.—An oval-shaped straw-colored, long-keeping variety. Superior to the flat Yellow Dutch, which latter, a cheap variety, is often deceptively sold for it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

WETHERSFIELD, LARGE RED, 120 DAYS.—Be not deceived in Wethersfield, there are many types; some selections ripen in August, others in September, others as late as October. We need not say the variation in time makes a difference in price of product. That which we offer is the early form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE, 130 DAYS.—A very desirable, round, red variety, heavy, a large producer and a good shipper. Very salable in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.



EXTRA EARLY BERMUDA ONIONS.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—A favorite yellow globe variety in the markets of New York and Boston. Solid and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—A showy, large, white variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GIANT RED GARGANUS.—A monstrous, red-skinned, globular, Italian Onion, known in some sections as Pompeii. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GIANT WHITE GARGANUS.—Also known as Silver King; a giant Italian variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

ONION SETS.

Three Quarts of Sets to 100 Yards of Row. Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

ONION SETS—PHILADELPHIA GROWN.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SETS.

In all localities south of the latitude of Central Virginia or Central Kentucky, we recommend that Onion Sets of all varieties be planted in October and November, as by early Autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Plant in rows at a sufficient distance apart in the row so as to afford them room to produce full-sized bulbs. This will consume eight to ten bushels to the acre. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the higher price received for early Onions warrants the outlay.

Philadelphia-grown Onion Sets may be relied upon to produce well shaped, marketable bulbs. Many Western-grown Sets often only produce scullions, and nearly always show a disposition to run to seed. Such sets cannot be cheap at any price; the more a man has the worse he is off.

LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES IN ONION SETS.

Purchasers desiring Onion Sets in considerable quantity are recommended to write for latest prices, which may be lower or higher than these.

We grow on our own lands many thousands of bushels of Sets annually, and purchase additional large quantities grown by our neighbors. We offer all the sorts usually grown and some sorts not offered by other seedsmen, but we are sold out of past summer's crop of *Pearl, White and Red Bermuda*. We, however, offer the seed of the Bermuda and Pearl at 40 cents per ounce, celebrated as appearing in the Northern markets in April, importations from the Bermuda Islands, situated in the warm channel of the Gulf Stream.

By September 1st our entire crop of Sets of Bermuda Red and White and Bloomsdale Pearl was exhausted. For Crop 1900 of Bermudas and Pearl Sets we will only accept retail orders. Wholesale contracts will not be taken, as the lower price for wholesale will not pay the cost of growing these kinds of sets. Contract price for each of the three sorts \$5.00 per bushel.

Two Other Specialties of Sets on Hand For Sale.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL.—Per qt. 20c.; per bush. \$3.50.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL.—Per qt. 20c.; per bush. \$3.50.

In these we have two distinct varieties adapted to both Autumn and Spring planting in any climate, hot or cold; desirable in every garden from Halifax to Galveston, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Full-sized Onions from these sets mature immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red and Bermuda, and two or three weeks before any other kinds, red or yellow.

The mature onions are flat and thin—one a bright straw color, like the Danvers; the other a deep red, like the Wethersfield. The flavor of each is mild and delicate as the famous French shallot, and they are the best of keepers.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

YELLOW.—Sometimes called red. Per qt. 15c.; per bush. \$3.00.

SILVER SKIN.—Per qt. 15c.; per bush. \$3.25.

DANVERS YELLOW.—Per qt. 15c.; per bush. \$3.00.

YELLOW STRASBURG.—Per qt. 15c.; per bush. \$3.00.

POTATO ONIONS.—Per qt. 25c. See illustration, page 34.

SHALLOTS.—Per qt. 25c.

GARLIC SETS.—Per pound, 25c. See illustration, page 34.

RED SKINNED TOP SETS.—Per qt. 40c.

Crates or Barrels extra. See page 2 of cover.



Moss Curled Parsley.

PARSLEY.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until early Autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be three feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be eighteen inches apart.

SINGLE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MOSS CURLED.—Extra fine in appearance. A shy seeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FERN LEAVED.—Exquisitely curled, and as a culinary decoration very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHAMPION CURLED.—A variation of the Fine Curled; very desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EMERALD.—Very superior; very fine curled and twisted leaf, of deep green color. A well-bred, very choice strain, short jointed, tufted, certain to please. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PARSNIP.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine. When the Apple is in blossom, sow in shallow drills in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to stand four inches asunder. Yield 300 to 700 bushels.

BLOOMSDALE, 80 DAYS.—The Bloomsdale is the best-bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found—it is half-long, wedge shaped, hollow-crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties. Do not confound this with common stock which produces **slim roots**, forked and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SUGAR, HOLLOW CROWNED, OR CUP.—An old variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

COW PEAS.

This is not a Pea but really a Bean, or *Dolichos*, a native of India. It is found in great variety of habit, some sorts being **dwarf**, erect and self-supporting, others of **climbing** and clinging habit, like the Lima, while others with stems 16 to 18 feet long are **trailers** along the surface. The pods of all are long, narrow and, according to the variety, vary in color from green to yellow, black, red and mottled.

The early sorts ripen seed in 60 days, while the late sorts require an entire season or from April to November.

The merit of the Cow Pea is

- 1st. Its rampant development of stem and leaf affording a large mass of top growth to **turn into hay**.
- 2d. As a green crop to **plow under** to fertilize and aerate the soil, the plant possessing two valuable characters—
 - a.—As a **potash collector** its deep and wide reaching roots seizing upon the potash scattered throughout a large bed of soil.
 - b.—As a **nitrogen collector** through the agency of bacteria which attach themselves to the pea vine roots and living within the root tissues absorb free nitrogen from the air forming nitric acid, which uniting with mineral elements form nitrates, valuable foods to growing crops.

The sowing may be done in the latitude of Philadelphia between 1st May and 1st July, and the seed may be broadcasted or put in drills—generally two bushels are used when broadcasted—they may be harrowed in like oats.

For **hay** cut when the pods are fully formed and as the foliage begins to turn yellow. After cutting, the vines should be allowed to lay on the ground for two days then cocked up for several days before barning. The bush varieties are the best for hay as more easily cured.

When plowed under the work should be done before the vines become tough.

As a **winter covering** for the earth the dried vines have an admirable effect in preserving to a marked extent the fertility of soil and its friability.

The varieties we offer, prices on application, are—

CLAY.—Seed small and reddish, a variety having the reputation of doing well on poor land.

BLACK EYE.—Seed cream colored, with black eye. The sort in general use.

WONDERFUL.—Seed light brown, angular, stems 5 to 10 feet, a vigorous grower, late, resists rust.

....PEAS....

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Two Bushels to the Acre.

Peas are among the first seeds that may be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced when the Peach is in bloom, and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of frost for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the later sorts. Late-sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew. Landreth's Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at two feet if cultivated by horse-power, or fifteen inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled not closer than three feet, and the tall-growing sorts at five feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from ten to the foot in the case of the very dwarf kinds, to eight to the foot of the medium tall varieties and six to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield 100 to 300 bushels. At Philadelphia the highest average price paid by commission merchants for Early Peas is from \$3 to \$4 per bushel, and the highest price paid for late varieties is \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel, while the price sometimes is as low as 50 to 80 cents per bushel. Early Peas are not grown profitably at less than 80 cents per bushel, nor late Peas at less than 60 cents per bushel. The Pea thrives best in light, loamy soil; the early and dwarf sorts demand rich ground.

Landreth's Extra Early Peas.

Sold only in Red Cloth Bags and
Under Seal in Cardboard Packages.

THE EARLIEST SORT (48 DAYS FROM SOWING)—None are earlier, none are better, while many are far inferior. Our strain has been so counterfeited that we sell them only under seal in cardboard packages or in muslin bags or cotton sacks, the various packages ranging from three pints to two bushels. It is not safe to make any experiments with a questionable stock of Peas which require seven weeks to prove whether good or bad. With the Landreth there is no risk.

Landreth's Extra Early Peas are sold in Flat Packets, at 5 and 10 cents each; in Pint Packages at 15 cents each; in Quart Packages, at 25 cents each; in Red Cotton Bags of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 bushel, each bound with wire and sealed with our "Bell" trademark; these Red Bags at \$5.20 per bushel. No charge for bags and sealing.

ALASKA, 49 DAYS.—A green-seeded Extra Early Pea. Very desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

AMERICAN WONDER, 52 DAYS.—Vine six to eight inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earlies. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR, 54 DAYS.—An improvement on American Wonder, a shade earlier and larger podded. Vine almost identical. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

TOM THUMB, 58 DAYS.—Vine bushy, growing to a height of five to eight inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

fifty-four to Sixty Days from
Germination to Edible Condition.

PREMIUM GEM.—An admirable second early, maturing for table fifty-four days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.



DRYING HOUSE NO. 7.



LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS.—THE "RED-BAG" PEA.

McLEAN'S ADVANCER.—A green, wrinkled variety, maturing in fifty-five days after sprouting; vine eighteen inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN, 60 DAYS.—A prolific and continuous producer of pods of over average size. Desirable for private garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EUGENIE.—This is among the most luscious of all Peas; ripens sixty-three days after germination. Height thirty inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET, 60 DAYS.—A round, blue Pea. Certainly one of the best of the late introductions. Height of vine, fifteen to eighteen inches. Pods of enormous size, borne nine to ten on a vine, and containing as many Peas in each pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

STRATAGEM, 60 DAYS.—A blue, wrinkled, marrow, English dwarf Pea of rare excellence. Vine twenty to twenty-four inches, bearing six to seven immense pods of ten Peas each. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

LANDRETH'S FRENCH CANNER.—Sixty days from germinating to pod picking. It is an undersized White Pea, produced in long, slim pods, containing on an average seven Peas, often ten. The vines of this variety grow about forty inches long, consequently the rows should be four feet or more apart. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

PEAS—CONTINUED.

BLOOMSDALE PEAS.—Sixty days from Planting. Sold by us for several years to truckers as a grand early and steady picker, enormously productive in large pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. One of our customers in ordering Bloomsdale Peas, says that he found them the most productive variety he ever planted; that he realized an average price of \$1 per basket or \$300 per acre. His pickers had contests every day as to who could find the most pods with the greater number of Peas in, and it was astonishing how many there were with ten and twelve Peas in them. Pkts. 5c and 10c.; per qt. 30c.



BLOOMSDALE PEAS.

LATE SORTS.

Sixty to Seventy Days from . . .
Germination to Edible Condition.

HEROINE, 65 DAYS.—Producing large, recurved, showy pods, containing seven to eight Peas; something after the style of Pride of the Market, but a deeper green both in pod and vine. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

DUKE OF ALBANY, 65 DAYS.—A green or blue, wrinkled, dry Pea, resembling Telephone. Thought by many to be superior to it in many respects. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

SHROPSHIRE HERO, 65 DAYS.—A short, sturdy vine, bearing large, bold pods, well filled with big, marrow-like seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

YORKSHIRE HERO, 60 DAYS.—A showy, wrinkled variety, maturing after the Little Gem. It is hardy, productive and better than Champion. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

LANDRETHS' PHONOGRAPH, 60 DAYS.—Ripening with Everbearing and Abundance; twice as large in pods, which are straight, distended, very showy, and often saddle-backed. Exceedingly productive, uniform in ripening at about sixty days; an excellent table Pea, also used in canning. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Wrinkled and very sugary; ripens in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

FORTY-FOLD, 70 DAYS.—(IMPROVEMENT ON CHAMPION).—A third early variety. Pods large. Pea wrinkled and sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

TELEPHONE, 65 DAYS.—Large, wrinkled seeds. Height of vine three feet, producing from seven to ten showy straight pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

TELEGRAPH, 68 DAYS.—Excellent sort, producing pods as large as Telephone and of a more reliable character; less liable to run out. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

MAIN CROP LONG ISLAND MARROWFAT, 68 DAYS.—Used profitably by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfats; being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephones, but are earlier by four or five days, being ready to pick for market in sixty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

IRISH LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PERUVIAN BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—Plant on thin soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PEAS—EDIBLE SUGAR PODS.

Pods Used Same as Snap Beans.

DWARF PURPLE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Matures in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

TALL PURPLE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Same general character as the Dwarf Purple Blossom, but taller. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 35c.

TALL WHITE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Height thirty-six inches, pods large. We are at last in a position to fill orders for a reliable Sugar Pea of white bloom and large white seed. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 35c.

MELTING SUGAR.—Pods very large, broad, flat, twisted; edible like a String Bean. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 35c.



Relative development of 39 varieties of Peas. All sown same day in parallel rows; all pulled the same day. The first nine in edible condition.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Extra Early. | 15. ——— | 29. Hero. |
| 2. Alaska. | 16. Shropshire Hero. | 30. Everbearing. |
| 3. Tom Thumb. | 17. Pride of the Market. | 31. Abundance. |
| 4. Exonian. | 18. Telegraph. | 32. Sutton's Satisfaction. |
| 5. American Wonder. | 19. Paragon. | 33. John Bull. |
| 6. Nott's Excelsior. | 20. Telephone. | 34. Profusion. |
| 7. Nutting's Green Marrow. | 21. Eugenie. | 35. Auvergne. |
| 8. Little Gem. | 22. Blue Imperial. | 36. Admiral. |
| 9. Blue Peter. | 23. Evolution. | 37. Large White Marrow. |
| 10. Advancer. | 24. Improved White Marrow. | 38. Black Marrow. |
| 11. Duke of York. | 25. Sharpe's Victory. | 39. Juno. |
| 12. Goliath. | 26. Champion. | |
| 13. Quantity. | 27. Forty-fold. | |
| 14. Duke of Albany. | 28. Stratagem. | |

PEAS—SWEET FLOWERING.

Used Only for Ornamental Purposes.

The Sweet Pea, as respects size, texture, diversity of colors, exquisite shades, phenomenal production of blooms, and perfume, has in the last few years jumped to the first place among the sweetest of climbing plants. So productive is it that single plants have been known to have borne over 1,000 sprays of flowers. No praise can be too high for the Sweet Pea. It is the fashionable flower consequent upon its rare development in beauty, ranging from deepest purple to pure white, and in perfume, fragrant as mignonette. For description of varieties and prices, see Flower Seed List, page 46.

PEPPER.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Edible in 100 to 120 Days.

Start the plants under glass in early Spring, or outside when the Apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after Corn-planting time, setting in rows at three feet and two feet in the row. Under good cultivation 200 to 350 bushels should be grown to the acre. The best prices for Peppers are obtained after frost. Commission merchants pay the truckers 40 to 50 cents per bushel for first picking, but later on the price increases.

SMALL CHILI RED.—Fruit red, small, ovoid, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

VERY SMALL CAYENNE.—Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing fruit all over the plant, as plentiful as foliage. Fruit one inch in length and very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

CAYENNE.—Fruit three inches in length and slender, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

RED CHERRY.—Ornamental, round Pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GOLDEN BELL.—Similar in form to Sweet Spanish. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

TOMATO, OR SQUASH SHAPED, OR BONNET.—Used for Pickles. Fruit red and flat, like a Tomato. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LARGE SWEET SPANISH.—The large, red variety generally used for Pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BULLNOSE.—A variety producing larger fruit than the Sweet Spanish, but in other respects similar in appearance, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

RUBY KING.—A brilliant red, larger than Large Sweet, mild in flavor. One trucker of our acquaintance shipped to New York the past Summer the entire product of 30 acres and could have sold as many more. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

CELESTIAL.—Very productive, some plants producing as many as one hundred and fifty fruit, conical in shape, from one to two inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

MEXICAN.—A red, thick-fleshed variety, which, by the Mexicans is pressed into bales for Winter use, and sold out of the compressed bale just as Turkish dates are sold in northern markets. It is used for soups and other culinary purposes. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 40c.

TABASCO.—The sauce made from this Pepper is well known. The fruit is a small red berry borne in clusters. In quality it is hot beyond description. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 40c.



1. Bullnose. 2. Sweet Spanish. 3. Golden Bell. 4. Tomato or Squash-shaped. 5. Long Cayenne. 6. French or Small Cayenne. 7. Bird's Eye. 8. Small Chili Red. 9. Celestial. 10. Long Red.

POTATO.

One-Quarter Bushel of Eyes Will Plant 100 Yards. An Acre Will Yield from 100 to 400 Bushels.

We here record our protest against the expression "Irish Potatoes" as applied to any of the many forms of round or Kidney Potatoes, the plant being a native American, found growing wild from Arizona to Chili.

New varieties of Potatoes are alone derived from the true seed which is obtained from the seed balls; these seed balls are generally borne upon late varieties. The development of new varieties of valuable qualities is tiresome and disappointing, as often ten years of labor may not bring a single, truly valuable sort. It is, however, a matter of chance, and the first experiment may develop a novelty of the highest merit.

POTATO SEED.

The Potato, as ordinarily propagated, is not grown from the seed, but from the tuber, a cutting of which resembles a graft or bud from a tree, and perpetuates the good or bad qualities of the parent. The true seed, which is borne in a seed-pod following the blossom, is very seldom seen, is very difficult to gather, and consequently is very expensive. In appearance resembles a Tomato seed of about one-tenth development; the Potato belonging to the Tomato family. The seed germinates very easily, and the plants can be cultivated by any one; producing tubers the first year about the size of buckshot; these planted the second year, double in bulk, and after about three or four years become of edible size. As entirely new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable. Per pkt. 30c.

IRISH COBBLER.—Matures for table 65 to 70 days from planting, ten days ahead of any other variety. Exceedingly early, safely said to be the earliest Potato grown in the vicinity of Philadelphia; size medium, shape chunky, eyes deep, flesh white, quality excellent, and with all these merits it is a large producer. This is not an old sort under a new name, but a distinctly new and good as it is new. Per bush. \$2.

(For other Potatoes see pages 39 and 40.)

PUMPKIN.

Two Quarts to the Acre. Hills Eight by Eight Feet.

The time for planting this seed varies from the first Corn planting until probably a month subsequently. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected, as this plant requires a long season of growth. When grown with Corn every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin seed. During the working of the Corn the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the Corn culture ceases, the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field, covering it entirely if the soil be rich.

YELLOW CASHAW.—Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Pumpkins; weight as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and ten times as desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHEESE.—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

COMMON FIELD.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW MONSTER.—A yellow sort, growing to a weight of 100 to 200 pounds; a grand sort to grow for exhibitions. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

RADISH.

Six Ounces of Seed will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in a sheltered spot when the Cherry is in bloom, the earth being deeply dug, highly fertilized and raked free from clods and stones. Radishes grown on poor, thin soil, cannot be made good; they will be misshapen and tough. To be good they must be grown quickly. Radishes can be forced by covering with a window or of a sash.

EARLIEST SORTS.

Seventeen to Twenty-five Days from Germination to Edible Condition, According to Season.

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST, 17 DAYS.—The earliest sort, ruby or wine-colored, leaves exceedingly small or short; a seed well adapted for forcing under glass. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

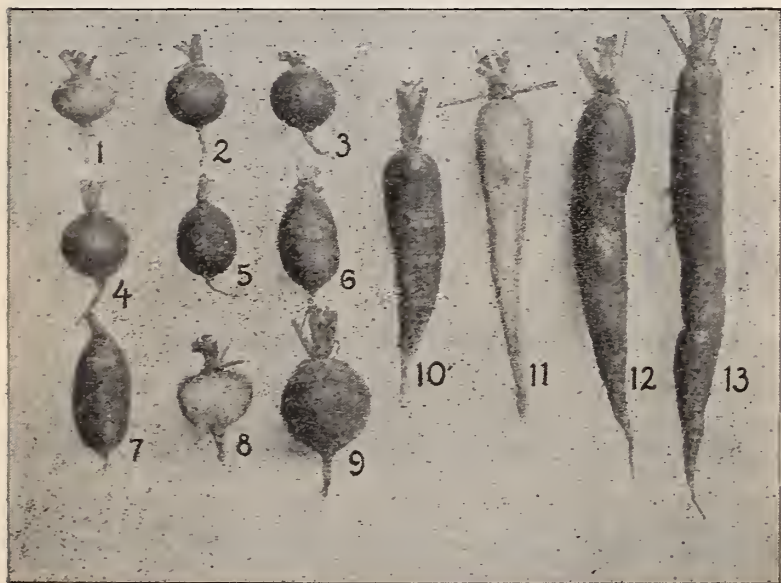
SCARLET EARLY DEEP TURNIP-ROOTED, 19 DAYS.—Rich in color, smooth in skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Olive-shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SCARLET EXTRA EARLY WHITE-TIPPED FORCING, 18 DAYS.—Maturing for table two days ahead of the White-Tipped Scarlet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLIEST WHITE SHORT-TOPPED TURNIP.—Seventeen days to maturity. The earliest white-rooted Radish, the best white for forcing, leaves being very few, short and closely set, bulbs very choice in form and delicate in texture and flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CARDINAL GLOBE.—As its name indicates it is of globular form and cardinal red, and to which may be added the merit of earliness, short leaves and adaptability to forcing. A variety largely used by market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



SUMMER RADISH.

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Short-Topped Earliest White Turnip. | 6. French Breakfast. |
| 2. Early Scarlet Prussian Globe. | 7. Red Olive. |
| 3. Early Scarlet Erfurt. | 8. Early White Turnip-Rooted. |
| 4. White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip. | 9. Golden Globe. |
| 5. Extra Early White-Tipped Forcing. | 10. Wonderful Half-Long Scarlet. |
| | 11. White Ladyfinger. |
| | 12. Market Gardeners' Long Scarlet. |
| | 13. Strap-Leaved Long Scarlet. |

EARLY GARNET.—Eighteen days to maturity. The earliest red-rooted Radish. It unites two marked qualities; first, an earliness in maturity for table, surpassing any other red sort; secondly, a ripe depth of garnet or ruby color, unapproached by any other variety. In form it is Turnip-shaped, in size and form similar to the Early Scarlet. The leaves, very short and small, fit it for forcing in glass house or frame, while its early maturity will astonish the cultivator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SCARLET EARLY PRUSSIAN GLOBE.—Eighteen days to maturity. A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine colored, early, very attractive and desirable, fine for forcing. A new color and very choice. Every gardener should have it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SCARLET EARLIEST ERFURT TURNIP, 19 DAYS.—Among quickest maturing of the Red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top; an excellent forcing variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY GOLDEN DRESDEN, 20 DAYS.—A round yellow, as early as Scarlet Turnip, very remarkable as a yellow variety. It should be in every garden. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FRENCH CAFÉ.—Edible in twenty days after planting, by which time it reaches a length of two inches. Skin, brilliant scarlet; flesh, white and crisp. Very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DEEP SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED.—A showy, half-long variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE OLIVE-SHAPED.—A desirable sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BURLINGTON EARLY WHITE FORCING, 20 DAYS.—In shape flat to ovoid, color white, very quick in growth, superior for forcing under glass or growing in the open garden. Certain to give satisfaction to the most critical. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' WHITE LADYFINGER.—Twenty-three days to maturity. A large white crisp variety, about half as long as Long Scarlet and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of its kind ever introduced. An admirable market sort of nutty flavor. A novelty of merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WONDERFUL HALF-LONG RED, 23 DAYS.—So rapid in growth as to develop perfectly in twenty days. Grows about three inches long, contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point, very symmetrical and uniform in shape; color a bright scarlet and altogether a gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

HALF-LONG DEEP SCARLET.—A variety half the length of Long Scarlet and of same form. Matures in twenty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Twenty-five to Thirty-five Days, According to Variety.

MARKET GARDENERS' EARLY LONG SCARLET.—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing, fully ten days earlier than the Long Scarlet and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP (IMPORTED).—The well-known market variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET.—A half-long with white point. Very early, color a brilliant scarlet, almost unexampled in beauty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY LONG WHITE VIENNA.—An early long white variety of good quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX.—White, short-leaved and Turnip formed. Early to develop, named "Box," by reason of its adaptability for growing in boxes, hot or cold frames. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LATE SORTS.

Thirty-five to Fifty Days, According to Variety.

SUMMER WHITE (THIRD EARLY).—This is a choice top-shaped variety, resisting the heat of Summer and maturing after other varieties have passed away. It is cone-shaped, the under portion of the bulb being somewhat pointed. The bulb retains its edible quality longer than most other Radishes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN GLOBE (FINE FOR SUMMER).—The best Summer Radish. Shape globularly, color amber, flavor mild, keeping long in eating condition. Twenty-five days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

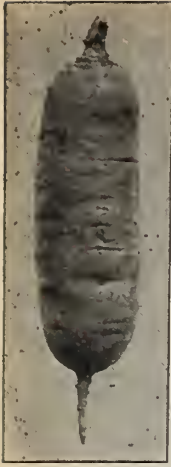
ROUND SCARLET CHINA.—Red all over, round. Good either when very small or when full grown. Suitable for both Spring and Autumn keeping. Can be kept the entire Winter. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 10c.

CHARTIER, OR LONG ROSE (SECOND EARLY). In color the greater length of the root is scarlet and pink, while the point and bottom portions are white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE STARSBURG, OR HOSPITAL.—Long in form, white, early to develop to edible size, and keeping in edible condition for five or six weeks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RADISH—Continued.

Thirty-five to Fifty Days from Germination to Edible Condition.



CELESTIAL, OR CHINESE HALF-LONG STUMP.—Pure white, in shape somewhat resembling a half-long stump-rooted Carrot. A quick variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Catalogued by some seedsman as Chinese Celestial.

This can be used either as a Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter Radish. A sort of unusual merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

STUTTGART ROUND WHITE TURNIP.—A very superior early white Summer and Autumn Radish, growing to large size and long standing in character; form top-shaped. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ALL SEASONS.—Its name indicates that it is a variety suitable for early Spring, Summer or Autumn. It is a cherry-red globe, one to two inches in diameter, edible at all stages from forty to seventy days. It most nearly resembles a China Rose, but is superior.

When grown as a Winter sort, it develops to a large size, and will keep in perfect condition for months. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WINTER SORTS.

CELESTIAL. Fifty to Seventy-five Days, According to Variety.

CALIFORNIA WHITE WINTER.—A long, thick root, skin wrinkled grayish white. Should be used young; of good keeping quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SCARLET CHINA WINTER.—A fine Winter sort; root a half-long stump of from two to three inches; scarlet and pink in color, tipped with white; quite salable in market during Winter. Keeps perfectly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

KREWSON OBLONG BLACK.—An Autumn growing sort of deep black skin, and keeping throughout the Winter as well as a Ruta Baga. Mild in flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RUSSIAN LONG WHITE WINTER.—A Winter Radish, sometimes reaching a weight of three pounds, and keeping long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—Forty days to maturity. A Winter Radish, cultivated in Autumn and keeping like a Potato, in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the outside skin is black, the

flesh is white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c. per oz. 10c.

LONG WHITE SPANISH.—Valuable for Winter use. Should be better known. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—Differing from the White Spanish only in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



WINTER RADISH.

1. Celestial White Stump Rooted.
2. China Rose.
3. Long White Strasburg.
4. Round Black Spanish.
5. Round White Stuttgart.
6. Long White Spanish.
7. Long Black Spanish.
8. White Russian.



LOADING RADISH AT LANDRETHS'.

RAPE

As a Green Food for Milch Cows, Sheep and Swine

PURPOSE.—This is a plant of the Cabbage family, of a headless branching habit which, during the past two years, as a forage crop has come largely into use, especially in the Northwest, for

1st. The soiling or stall feeding of sheep, swine and horned cattle.

2d. The folding or pasturing them in the field on the standing crop.

VARIETY.—The best variety to sow is the Dwarf Essex, and in the latitude of Philadelphia it should be sown 1st May to 15th June. In other localities it may be sown before and after Corn-planting time. In habit it is a rank feeder, only doing well on strong soil, and no soil can be too rich.

TIME TO SOW.—In the latitude of Philadelphia the first cutting may be made about the 1st of July, when the crop will be about twenty inches high.

This crop is sometimes sown broadcast among Corn, after the last working, but success can only be obtained by treating it as an entire crop, that is unmixed with any other.

CULTURE.—It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 4 pounds to the acre and very lightly harrowed in, like Oats, but it is better sown in drills or rows 24 to 30 inches apart, and at the rate of 3 pounds to the acre.

In rows the crop may be given two or three cultivations in its early stages, and a cultivation subsequent to each of the two midsummer cuttings.

CUTTING.—The crop should be cut within 4 inches of the ground, after which it will immediately begin to throw out many new leaf stems and produce by the last of August a better cutting than the first, after which it will produce a third cutting by November. This quick recovery and reproduction of a new crop after cutting is one of the merits of the Rape plant as a forage crop.

Each cutting should give 10 to 12 tons to the acre. The cuttings when made need not necessarily be of the entire field, as it may be fed off in small sections as wanted. For prices see page 52.

RHUBARB.

Four Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards.
Ten Pounds to the Acre.

Propagated by buds from old roots or from seed. To raise seedlings sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at one foot, and thin the plants to ten inches. To set the seedlings or the buds from old roots, mark out the ground 3 x 4 or 4 x 4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant. Success can only be attained on well-manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

We supply roots as well as the seed. They continue vigorous many years. Price, 75 cents per dozen; 10 cents each. They are shipped only by express, being too heavy for the mails.

Sow seed in the seed-bed early in the Spring, and transplant in the Autumn or ensuing Spring, to any desired situation, allowing the plant three feet square space. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

(For Rhubarb Roots see p. 52.)

SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant.

Edible 90 Days After Planting.

This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in *deeply dug and well-manured ground*; the drills should be eighteen inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand four or five inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Requires deep, rich land. Yield 100 to 150 bushels.

ORDINARY FRENCH.—This variety produces a tapering, straight root of from ten to fifteen inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger and altogether a sort destined to supersede the old form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SCORZONERA, or Black Salsify.

Four Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards.



This plant, sometimes known as Black Salsify, is a native of Spain, and for all practical purposes may be considered as a Salsify. It differs principally from the French Salsify in being black skinned and larger rooted. The flesh is white, and domestically is prepared the same as Salsify. It is grown by the same methods of culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

SCULLIONS.

FROM SETS.

These are obtained by planting White Onion Sets in the Autumn, the partially developed growth in the Spring affording those immature plants termed Scullions, sometimes sold as Leeks; the white roots and half green stalks being very palatable and healthy.

Scullions from Seed.

Onion seed to produce Scullions can be sown in the Autumn, in sections not mountainous, located south of the Potomac or Ohio Rivers. It should be of a white variety.

The plants so grown from seed to be pulled up in early Spring and bunched, roots, necks and tops, as in illustration.

For this purpose we have a variety which has proved adapted to the purpose intended, and which we offer as **White Scullion Seed**; the price being \$2.90 per per pound or 30 cents an ounce.

SHALLOTS.



1. French Shallots. 2. Top Onions (red). 3. Jersey Shallots.
4. Garlic. 5. Potato Onion.

JERSEY SHALLOTS.—Per qt. 25c.

SORREL.

Used like Spinach and in soups, and sown in rows at twelve inches apart and thinned to four inches.

FRENCH.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SPINACH.

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Thirty Pounds to the Acre. Edible in 40 to 60 Days.

This Seed may be sown late in Autumn, or in the Spring when the Cherry is in bloom. When it can be grown it is always acceptable. It may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, in drills at one, two or three feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, six ounces of seed will sow one hundred yards of row, or a square equal to ten by ten yards, if sown broadcast. Yield 200 barrels.



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH IN SEALED BLUE MUSLIN BAGS

ROUND SAVOY LEAVED.—Sold by other houses as Bloomsdale. We here offer seed of Spinach of that variety which is sold by other seedsmen as Bloomsdale Spinach at a low price. Bloomsdale Spinach cannot be sold at a low price, but to those who are looking for a cheaper article we recommend this. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SPINACH—Continued.



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH.

BLOOMSDALE SPINACH (Registered), 40 DAYS.—*Earliest cutting of any sort.*—This is a form of Spinach superior to other sorts because of its leaves being curled, twisted and bleated to an unusual degree, this curled quality giving the leaves an elasticity especially fitting them for shipment to long distances, while at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities, many more barrels of the Bloomsdale Spinach being cut to the acre than any other variety, and thus adding an increased profit to the shipper. It is especially recommended for Autumn sowing, as when sown in Spring-time it shoots to seed earlier than any other sort of Spinach. The Bloomsdale Spinach is put up in blue muslin bags of five, ten, twenty, thirty and forty pounds, fastened with copper wire and lead-sealed with our "Bell" trademark to distinguish it from imitation and spurious stock. No charge for bags and sealing. We can sell at a lower price same seed as is sold by some seed merchants as Bloomsdale, which cheaper seed is grown in Europe, and is always of uncertain age and vitality, to say nothing of uncertain quality. On good soil sixty barrels of BLOOMSDALE SPINACH should be cut to the acre. We have records of 125 and 150 barrels to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PRICKLY SEEDED, CURLED.—The strain we offer is only inferior to the Bloomsdale. The past season it proved superior in a remarkable degree to a large number of samples of Round Dutch, procured for experimental purposes. We do not hesitate to recommend it either to the family or market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EVER READY, 50 DAYS.—So named because it continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Very reliable and of distinct appearance, at once recommending it as a most desirable acquisition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG STANDING ROUND SEED.—A prostrate variety of thick leaves and dark color. Slow to shoot to seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG STANDING PRICKLY SEEDED.—Same habit as the Round Seeded, seed prickly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE-LEAVED FLANDERS, 45 DAYS.—Preferred by some by reason of its erect habit of growth, leaves thin and halberd-shaped. Seed very large. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VIROFLAY, 48 DAYS (MONSTROUS LEAVED).—A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VICTORIA.—A long standing sort, dark leaved. Compact growth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

❁ ❁ SQUASH ❁ ❁

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Three Pounds to the Acre.

This seed may be planted first when the Apple is in bloom and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hope of success. It is always planted in hills at 4 x 4 feet for the bush varieties, and 6 x 6 or 6 x 8 feet for the long running sorts.

EARLY WHITE BUSH.—The "Cymling" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY BUSH, 40 DAYS.—Earlier by a week than the ordinary White Bush or Cymling, maturing fruit for table use in forty days from germination, exceedingly productive and profitable to the market gardener. The fruit, when young and waxy, is white, the same as the old White Bush, but when it becomes hard it turns yellow. The plant is not in the ordinary sense a vine, as it does not run, being in habit what is known as a bush. It will cover a space two or three feet in diameter, according to the soil and fertilizer. It will do well on light, thin soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK, 40 DAYS.—Among the best of the Summer Squashes, golden in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MAMMOTH CHILI.—This variety sometimes reaches a size larger than a washtub, and a weight of 200 pounds. Try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

WINTER CROOK-NECK.—A good keeper, shaped like a small Cashaw Pumpkin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN CUSTARD.—A bush vine. Fruit double the size of the fruit of the White Bush, and a bright golden color. Ready for table a few days later than the White. A showy sort. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE BOSTON MARROW.—A meaty selection intended to count in the factory. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



EXTRA EARLY WHITE BUSH AND GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK SQUASH.

HUBBARD.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WARTY HUBBARD.—Different from the old form of Hubbard, in being covered with warts. A favorite market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SUNFLOWER.

Used largely for chicken feed. See page 52.

SWEET PEAS.

Ornamental plants of the highest merit. Any one can grow them in the garden or front yard. See page 46.

TOMATO

One Ounce of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Ripening for Table 90 to 120 Days from Sowing, according to Variety and Season.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart, on a warm border, early in the Spring. For a later supply, sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth support them by brushwood. To have the Tomato *very early* it is necessary to start the plants in a hotbed, or they may be reared in a flower-pot in a window and subsequently transplanted.

Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit per acre on cultivated and fertilized land is about 14,000 pounds, or say 250 bushels per acre, though 18,000 or 20,000 pounds have been raised.

Southern Florida Tomatoes reach Philadelphia in February, and command \$4 to \$6 per bushel. By April the rates decline to \$3 to \$5, and continue to decline till June, after which they fail to meet the cost of transportation. Forty to eighty cents per bushel is an average price, twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel for late crops. This crop ceases to be profitable to the trucker unless he can realize sixteen cents per bushel. They are very often a drug in the market. Tomato-canning houses buy the fruit by the ton at from \$6 to \$7. For seed purposes alone we have washed out over 40,000 bushels of fruit in a single season.

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST.—Undoubtedly the most desirable first early ever introduced, ripening 10 days earlier than Acme, bright red, very solid, smooth and half flat, and added to its other merits exceedingly productive. To a market gardener it is worth five prices. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

EXTRA EARLY RICHMOND, 90 DAYS.—The earliest of Tomatoes. Fair size but not smooth. A profitable variety for shipment before more approved varieties come into bearing, and consequently a favorite in trucking districts in New Jersey. We have never seen an earlier Tomato under any name. In shipping qualities, none can compare with the Richmond. It carries better than the more solid, smoother and showy sorts, which, by their very perfection, are difficult to transport without bursting if ripe. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

EARLY JERSEY, 100 DAYS.—One of the best among the extra early sorts. Fruit good size, flattened, solid but a little rough; color red, vines very close-jointed and compact, and admitting of close planting, fruit borne near the root and in clusters, sometimes fifty or sixty to a vine. Very desirable as a first early, doing well on light soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

EARLY BERMUDA, 100 DAYS.—This is a variety shipped from Bermuda in the early Spring to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It is red, early, and though not by any means a first-class Tomato, has been found the most profitable of all varieties by reason of its tough rind, fitting it for long shipment. Recommended to truckers. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.



LANDRETHS' EARLY TOMATO.

THE MONEY MAKER.—No other Tomato so quick to ripen and more money-making for early shipment to distant markets. Foliage silvery and large. Fruit borne in bunches, red, flattened, slightly irregular in form. An elasticity of character of fruit fitting it for long shipments. Will do well on light sandy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

ATLANTIC PRIZE.—An early red sort, very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ACME, 105 DAYS.—An earlier ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color maroon or red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ESSEX HYBRID.—Similar to the Acme, but a better sort. Same red purple color; less liable to rot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

DWARF CHAMPION, 105 DAYS.—Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BALTIMORE PRIZE TAKER.—A large apple-shaped Tomato, smooth, solid, ripening all over, without core; color red, with slight purple tint; very productive and commanding quick sale in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GRAPE, CHERRY OR CURRANT.—Fruit borne in clusters; very desirable for pickles or preserves. Ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

T T T, OR TENTON TOMATO, 110 DAYS.—Fruit deep red, large, round, half flat, smooth as an Apple, free from green core or other imperfections; 20,000 pounds or ten tons to the acre can readily be grown on any good Tomato soil. T T T stands for Ten Ton Tomato, the name being intended to imply ten tons to the acre. Even this may be very much exceeded, as we have ourselves grown 600 bushels of the fruit on an acre. The fruit in form is large, slightly flattened at both stem and blossom ends. Exterior smooth as an Apple. Color blood red. The fruit cut across or transversely shows a solid meaty interior, free from air spaces or hard core. No other sort is more solid, and it takes fewer baskets to weigh a ton. It is a profitable variety to the farmer and the canner. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEAR-SHAPED YELLOW.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEAR-SHAPED RED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CUMBERLAND EARLY RED.—Used in South Jersey by Tomato canners. A reliable cropper, solid, good color, a little rough but exceedingly productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

BEAUTY, 115 DAYS.—Well named. Fruit large and showy; color deep red with slight tone of purple; growing on the vines in clusters. Solid, meaty, smooth and free from rot or green core. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

VIRGINIA CORKER.—A new Red sort of large size, exceedingly heavy and fruit thick as Beauty, but of more productiveness. It is very meaty and will be found a profitable sort for market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

STONE, 115 DAYS.—A very superior sort, producing extraordinary thick, solid, red fruit borne in bunches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

FAVORITE.—One of the largest perfect shaped Tomatoes in cultivation. Dark red in color, ripening evenly and as early as any other smooth variety, holding its size to end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds and solid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

PARAGON.—Large, solid and smooth as an Apple. Deep red in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

PERFECTION.—A superb Tomato, but so near the character of the Paragon as to be interchangeable with it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GOLDEN TROPHY.—A bright yellow type of Trophy; large, early, solid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEACH (SECOND EARLY).—Named and introduced by us in 1885, and in appearance almost identical with some forms of Peaches both in shape and color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

IVORY BALL, OR GREEN GAGE.—A small, round fruit, of one and a half inches in diameter; color bone white, very early and productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BUCKEYE.—Large, red, solid, very showy. A new good sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

PONDEROSA.—A monster purple fruit, quite rough and containing very few seeds. Pkts. 15c.; per oz. 40 cts.

TUBEROSE ROOTS.

Write for Landreth's Catalogue of Bulbs.

(Fall Catalogue September 1st, and Spring Catalogue January 1st.)

A familiar flower well known because of its white tube-shaped blossoms of double formation, delightfully sweet scented, and borne on stems 3 to 4 feet in height. In the garden Tuberoses should be planted in the Spring in beds of not less than a dozen in a group—setting the bulbs five inches apart each way.

Price per dozen 30c.
" " 100 \$1.50

TRIAL PACKETS FOR GARDENERS.



It is the function of the seedsman to keep up the standard of old, well-tried varieties of Vegetable Seeds, and establish on a firm basis any improvements or new sorts, before offering them to his patrons. Yet from the endless list of varieties offered in Seed catalogues, and through the resulting disappointment where seedsmen have ignored the importance of the matter above referred to, gardeners, as a rule, are not prone to make experiments, but prefer adhering to the sorts they customarily plant. This, however, should not be so; and in order, therefore, that the experienced and progressive gardener may acquaint himself with THE BEST AND MOST PROFITABLE THAT IS PRODUCED, we give him the benefit of our own experience in culling, and leave for him the simple task of deciding practically on the merits of our selection. We have concluded to offer FOR TRIAL ONLY, at the nominal price of two cents per packet (postage free), small sample packets of the choicest Vegetable Seeds, by groups. These groups will not be broken. For example, a gardener wishing to test the comparative merits of First Early Cabbage, would purchase group No. 8, consisting of ten distinct packets of varieties after our catalogue, and costing twenty cents for the entire group. We suggest that a small patch of the garden be set aside as a trial ground, where the varieties can be grown side by side, or in the same rows and compared. To the gardener nothing can be more instructive and profitable at so slight a cost.

Gardeners, Truckers and Private Families having their own gardens should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

LIST OF GROUPS.

CAN BE ORDERED BY SIMPLY NAMING THE NUMBER OPPOSITE EACH.

| Group. | No. | No. of Varieties. | Price of Group. | Group. | No. | No. of Varieties. | Price of Group. | Group. | No. | No. of Varieties. | Price of Group. |
|--------|--|-------------------|-----------------|--------|--|-------------------|-----------------|--------|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Asparagus | 2 | .04 | 19 | Cucumber | 6 | .12 | 37 | Peas, late | 6 | .12 |
| 2 | Beans (bush var.) extra early | 4 | .08 | 20 | Egg Plant | 2 | .04 | 38 | Pepper | 4 | .08 |
| 3 | " second " | 4 | .12 | 21 | Endive | 3 | .06 | 39 | Pumpkin | 3 | .06 |
| 4 | " late | 4 | .08 | 22 | Kale | 5 | .10 | 40 | Radish, early | 10 | .20 |
| 5 | " (pole varieties) | 8 | .16 | 23 | Kohl-Rabi | 2 | .04 | 41 | " second early (or Summer) | 4 | .08 |
| 6 | Beet, for table | 10 | .20 | 24 | Leek | 2 | .04 | 42 | " late | 6 | .12 |
| 7 | " " cattle | 6 | .12 | 25 | Lettuce (loose-leaved varieties) | 6 | .12 | 43 | Salsify and Scorzonera | 3 | .06 |
| 8 | Cabbage, first early | 10 | .20 | 26 | " (cabbaging varieties) | 15 | .30 | 44 | Spinach | 4 | .08 |
| 9 | " second early | 10 | .20 | 27 | Melon (Water) | 10 | .20 | 45 | Squash, Summer | 6 | .12 |
| 10 | " late | 8 | .16 | 28 | " (Cantaloupe) | 15 | .30 | 46 | " Winter | 6 | .12 |
| 11 | Carrot, for table | 6 | .12 | 29 | Mustard | 3 | .06 | 47 | Tomato, early | 6 | .12 |
| 12 | " " cattle | 3 | .06 | 30 | Okra | 3 | .06 | 48 | " late | 6 | .12 |
| 13 | Celery | 6 | .12 | 31 | Onion (seed for sets) | 8 | .16 | 49 | Turnip, early | 6 | .12 |
| 14 | Collards | 3 | .06 | 32 | " (seed for large onions) | 8 | .16 | 50 | " intermediate | 6 | .12 |
| 15 | Corn (sugar var.), extra early | 4 | .08 | 33 | Parsley | 2 | .04 | 51 | " late variety (and Ruta Bagas) | 4 | .08 |
| 16 | " " second " | 4 | .08 | 34 | Parsnip | 2 | .04 | | | | |
| 17 | " " late | 3 | .06 | 35 | Peas, extra early | 3 | .06 | | | | |
| 18 | " (field varieties) | 6 | .12 | 36 | " second early | 6 | .12 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 282 | \$5.64 |

Or we will Supply the Entire List of 282 Packets (Valued at \$5.64) for Five Dollars, Postpaid.

This is a compendium of thoroughly practical answers to many hard questions addressed by gardeners to D. Landreth & Sons. It is worth ten times its price to any gardener, for it constantly affords answers to perplexing questions.

LANDRETH'S 999 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON GARDENING SUBJECTS.

200 Pages.

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PLANTS FOR THE OPEN GARDEN.
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Send for a copy of "Market Gardening and Farm Notes," by BURNET LANDRETH, published in 1895. Price One Dollar per copy, but given free to retail customers ordering **Vegetable Seeds** direct from us on mail orders of \$5.00 and upwards.

Address,

D. LANDRETH & SONS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

TABLE TURNIP.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Four Pounds to the Acre. Matures for Table in from 60 to 90 Days, According to Variety and Season.

Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, or among the first seeds in early Spring: indeed, the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for successful Turnip drilling, though frequently the conditions of the soil then are not favorable to satisfactory vegetation.

The seed of Cattle Turnips is always drilled in rows, while the early-maturing and surface-rooted Table Turnip is generally sown broadcast. We advise the sowing, either in drills or broadcast, of not less than three pounds to the acre to insure a satisfactory stand.

The Bloomsdale Swede, like other Ruta Bagas, is slower in growth than the rough-leaved Turnips, but produces roots more solid and more nutritious—less laxative and more fattening. The Ruta Baga is a gross feeder and will do best with twenty to twenty-five tons of stable manure to the acre; when it cannot be obtained apply 500 pounds superphosphate.



TURNIPS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Red Top Flat. | 5. Green-Crowned Amber Globe. |
| 2. Early Dutch or White Top Flat. | 6. Red-Crowned Amber Globe. |
| 3. Early Red Top Globe. | 7. Southern Snow White Globe. |
| 4. Jersey Lily. | 8. Yellow Aberdeen. |

EARLY FLAT RED, OR PURPLE TOP (STRAP-LEAVED), 60 DAYS.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH (STRAP-LEAVED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE EARLY RED-TOP GLOBE, 65 DAYS.—Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Maturing in sixty-five days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY SNOWBALL (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a small white globe, very quick, earliest in maturity of its form and character. We highly recommend it for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JERSEY LILY.—Early, globular in form, very showy and desirable; all white. Recommended for private and market garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY WHITE EGG.—Egg shaped and white, as its name indicates. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' SOUTHERN SNOW-WHITE GLOBE, 70 DAYS.—Considered by those who best know it as a desirable sort for table or stock for Autumn and early winter use. Color pure white; shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip. Producing a great weight to the acre. Our experience as seedsmen establishes the fact that this sort is rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late Winter and Spring variety. In the Autumn and early Winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an Apple by keeping. We recommend this to stock breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons too late to secure a crop of Ruta Bagas. It is productive, hardy, and eclipses the Norfolk, the Stone or the Pomeranean. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE.—A free-growing, rough-leaved sort useful for both table and stock. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

COW-HORN (LARGE CROPPER).—This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the Carrot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE NORFOLK.—Recommended especially for stock-feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMBER GLOBE, GREEN CROWNED, 75 DAYS.—This, which we introduced in 1863, is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMBER GLOBE, RED CROWNED.—A selection from the older green-crowned Amber Globe. The same in all valuable particulars, but more ornamental by reason of the contrast in colors of yellow and red. This variety is more nutritious than the White Globe. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN, OR SCOTCH YELLOW.—This is a highly approved CATTLE TURNIP, attaining a large size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE.—True strain of the favorite Turnip for Greens in Virginia and the Carolinas. Valued also for its bulb. Our stock is from seed obtained from the originator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' IMPROVED YELLOW-FLESHED PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA, 80 DAYS.—A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort of heavy cropping habit—flesh yellow, solid, crown deep purple, foliage vigorous. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHAMPION SWEDE, OR YELLOW RUTA BAGA (IMPORTED).—A superior English-grown Ruta Baga, but not equal to the Bloomsdale Swede. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE SWEDE, or RUTA BAGA (Maturing in 90 Days). There are probably 50 so-called forms or varieties of Purple-Top Ruta Bagas, some quite similar, others widely differing. The Bloomsdale is quite wonderful in its fine breeding. In nothing that we offer are the effects in selection and in careful breeding so apparent as in this Ruta Baga. It appears almost as a plant of a distinct family, so far removed is it from the necky or tap-rooted English forms. The BLOOMSDALE is delicate in texture, purple crowned, golden skinned, almost perfectly globular in form and earlier to mature than any other known form of Ruta Baga. The leaves spring directly out of a rounded crown, the small rat-tail root terminating a symmetrical base. Nothing like it can be seen among the English varieties. We have had them over and over again. It compares with other Swedes as a well-bred, short-horn cow compares with a scrub cow. The Bloomsdale Swede will be found not only the best cattle-feeding Turnip, but the best Turnip for Table use during Winter, being of fine texture and of fine flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



BLOOMSDALE SWEDE.

SEVEN-TOP (FOR GREENS OR SALADS).—This may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. In the Southern States it yields, in the Spring, abundant foliage for boiling with cured meats, and is in much demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DIXIE LAND.—A form of Turnip for Winter Greens. No variety producing tops so entirely proof against frost. The foliage a deep blue green, the root oval, smooth, white and tender; destined to supersede the Seven Top, being more hardy, as productive of leaf for Winter Greens. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

POTATO.

One Bushel of Potatoes Cut into Sections of 3 to 4 will Plant 400 Yards of Continuous Row.
An Acre will Yield from 100 to 400 Bushels.

New varieties of Potatoes are alone derived from the *true* seed, which is obtained from the seed balls; these seed balls are generally borne upon late varieties. The development of new varieties of valuable qualities is tiresome and disappointing, as often ten years of labor may not bring a single truly valuable sort. It is, however, a matter of chance, and the first experiment may develop a novelty of the highest merit

POTATO SEED. The Potato, as ordinarily propagated, is not grown from the seed, but from the tuber, a cutting of which resembles a graft or bud from a tree, and perpetuates the good or bad qualities of the parent. The true seed, which is borne in a seed-pod following the blossom, is very seldom seen, is very difficult to gather, and consequently is very expensive. In appearance resembles a Tomato seed of about one-tenth development, the Potato belonging to the Tomato family. The seed germinates very easily, and the plants can be cultivated by any one, producing tubers the first year about the size of buckshot; these, planted the second year, double in bulk, and after about three or four years become of edible size. As entirely new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable. Per pkt. 30c.

BARRELS. The barrels we ship in are full diameter and standard measure. Potatoes are generally sold in straight-sided, undersized barrels, which no more have the capacity of a standard barrel than a peach basket that of a bushel, from which it has been gradually reduced. It is the practice with some seedsmen to purchase their Potatoes in full-sized barrels, and, transferring to small barrels, sell at a double profit. A barrel of Potatoes that does not weigh, when put up, 165 pounds net, is a fraud, unless sold as a small barrel.

Our stock of Potatoes, which we send out, has gained us much celebrity for purity and good measure. Do not buy Seed Potatoes from blight affected districts.

Prices only approximate. Write
for latest quotations.

IRISH COBBLER.—Very productive, matures ahead of the Early Ohio. Shape chunky, eyes strong and deeply set, skin netted, flesh white, quality very superior. Don't fail to get it. See illustration. Per bush. \$2.00.

EARLY OHIO.—This sort has a reputation as being very valuable, because of its astonishing productiveness as a first early. In demand by market gardeners. Per bush. \$2.10.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ROSE.—Very early and productive. Preserving the original character and quality of the Rose. Per bush. \$1.70.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.—Same character as the Early Rose. Said to be somewhat earlier. Per bush. \$1.70.

EARLY ROSE.—A well-known variety. Early, remarkably good flavor, solid, very productive, bluish skin, white flesh; a very good keeper. Per bush. \$1.70.

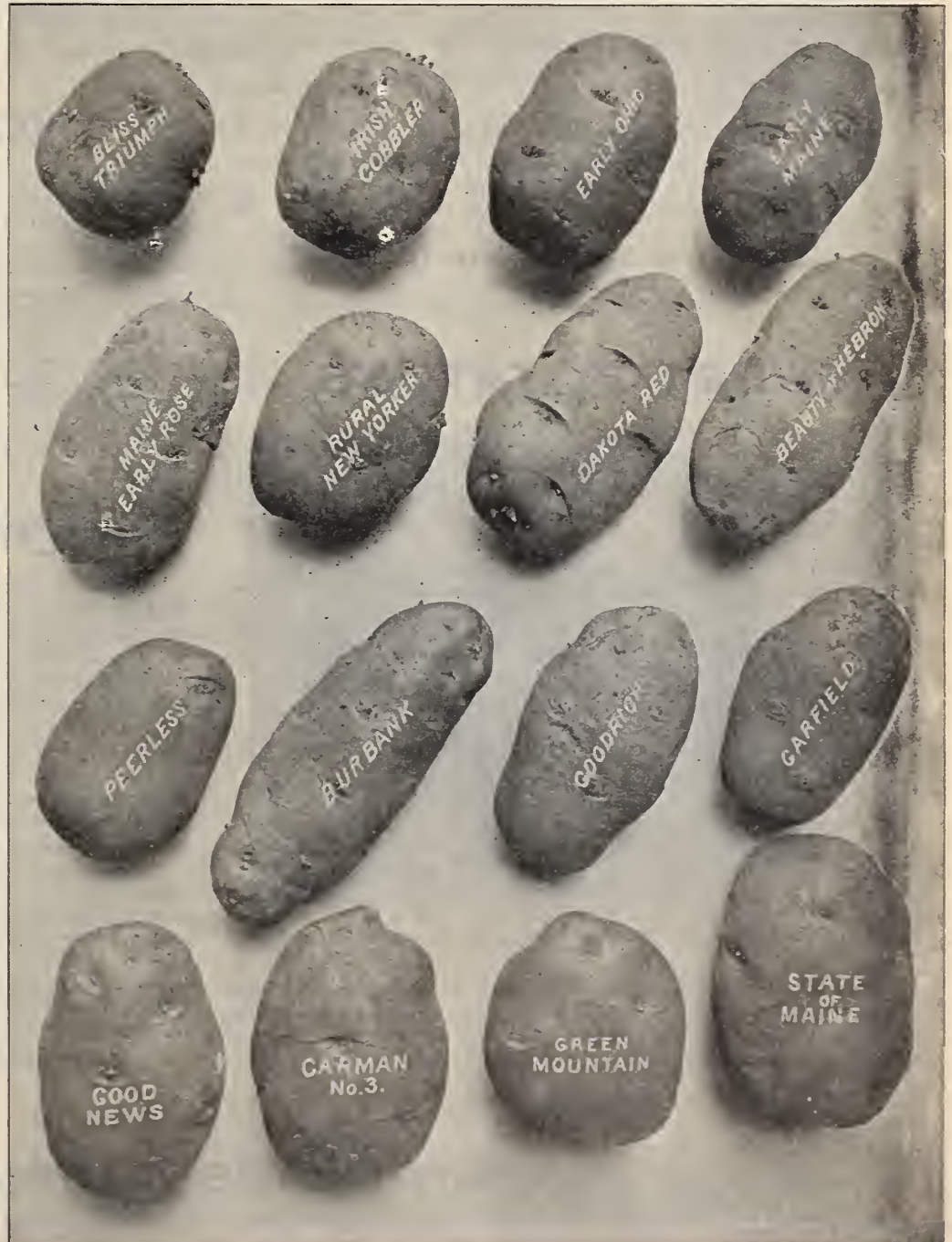
FREEMAN.—Very productive; oval in form, russet in color, flesh white and of fine grain and best flavor. Very early and a long keeper; of good eating quality when half grown as when fully matured. So early as to have produced edible tubers forty days from planting. Per bush. \$1.75.

LANDRETHS' GARFIELD.—A seedling of Early Vermont hybridized with Excelsior. In form flattened, resembling the first, and in quality and color the second. Later than the Vermont, larger and more productive. Vines stocky, tubers produced closely about the root and uniformly large. Tubers when raw, without excess of moisture, indicating freedom from a soggy character. Starchy qualities strongly developed. Tuber, when cooked, pure white, fine grained, mealy and extraordinarily fine. As a market variety it is very showy, superior to either of its parents or the Snowflake. We have had specimens from Idaho weighing from one and a half to two pounds. Per bush. \$1.85.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Ninety-four fold have been produced, or 235 bushels from two and a half bushels planted. This Potato possesses many good qualities, among which may be specially noted its power of resistance to drought, its productiveness of tubers of uniform size and appearance, its thrift on poor soil without much fertilization, its freedom from disease before digging and freedom from rot in the cellar, its admirable keeping qualities till new crop Potatoes succeed it. Per bush. \$1.95.

SNOW FLAKE.—Medium early, very productive, pure white flesh, mealy and good flavor. Per bush. \$1.75.

DAKOTA RED.—Large, long and wedge shaped. Thrives well on either sandy or clay soils. Tastes much like the Peach Blow; solid, mealy and fine grained. Enormous yields are reported of this variety. Per bush. \$1.95.



POTATOES—Continued.

(Prices only approximate.)

LANDRETHS' STATE OF MAINE.—Resulting from the impregnation of the early Vermont by pollen from the Peerless, the cross combining the desirable features of each of the parents. The tuber over medium size, form cylindrical, slightly elongated; the flesh snow white and crystalline or mealy; the flavor nutty and unsurpassed. The vine erect in growth, with glossy leaf, not attractive to bugs. Tubers spread out in the hill like those of the early Vermont; medium early. Per bush. \$1.75.

BLISS' TRIUMPH.—One of the earliest Potatoes; chunky in shape, medium size, pink skin. An exceedingly fine sort. Per bush. \$1.90.

EARLY MAINE.—A small variety of the Maine Early Rose, a few days earlier to ripen. Hardy in constitution. Per bush. \$1.80.

MAINE EARLY ROSE.—A large form of the Early Maine. Productive, showy, of best quality. Per bush. \$1.80.

RURAL NEW YORKER.—Very popular, heavy yielder, handsome tuber, early to ripen. Per bush. \$1.75.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.—Early, good quality, a favorite for family use. Per bush. \$1.70.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING.—Per bush. \$1.75.

CARMAN No. 3.—Fine, very profitable, big yielder, late, very showy. Per bush. \$1.75.

GOOD NEWS.—Very large and productive, excellent quality. Per bush. \$1.95.

ALL OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES UPON APPLICATION.

SWEET POTATOES.



SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet Potatoes succeed best in light, sandy soil, and from such their keeping qualities are best. Stable manure is the best fertilizer. To obtain the sprouts the entire Potatoes are planted in beds, say five to six feet wide and as long as required, the bed being opened twenty inches deep, filled in

with stable manure and covered with four inches of sand. One bushel of Potatoes should produce 2,000 sprouts. The Potatoes are placed upon the sand at four by four inches apart and covered with an inch of sand. This is covered with old hay or trash till the sprouts appear, when more sand is added till it be four inches in depth on top of the Potatoes. The sprouts must be detached from the tubers without disturbing them. To do this hold the tuber in place with the left hand while the sprout is taken with the right. The sprouts are transplanted to the field and placed in rows at four feet apart, by two feet in the row, six thousand to seven thousand plants to the acre. Cultivation continues as needed until stopped by the running of the vines. The prices obtained for Sweet Potatoes in the early season are sometimes as high as \$4 per bushel, from which they fall to 50 cents as a minimum. The Winter prices are generally better than harvest prices.

YELLOW JERSEY.—A leading sort. Per bush. \$1.80.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS (READY IN JUNE). Per 100 20c.; per 1,000 \$1.50.

HORSE-RADISH.

This plant seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market garden culture nearly always planted as a succession to a Spring crop, which by time of removal leaves the Horse-radish well-established. The sets are planted in rows of about two feet by eighteen inches, frequently among Spring Cabbage. Holes are made with a long planting-stick, into which are dropped the Horse-radish sets to a depth that the crown will be three inches under the surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the Radish root being thus directed straight downwards. Yield about 150 bushels to the acre. Sets, per doz. 10c.; per 100 30c.; per 1,000 \$2.25.

ROOTS FOR CATTLE.

An English farmer—and he is the best in the world—would no more think of carrying his cattle through the Winter months without a regular daily ration of roots than he would think of cutting down his three meals to two, and any one acquainted with John Bull knows he would not do that. The roots are grown as a food and as an alterative, and his cattle show their keep. But what per cent of American farmers feed roots to their cattle? Not ten in one hundred. Why? Partially because Indian Corn is plentiful and cheap, partially because corn-fodder and hay are cheap, but principally because American farmers will not go to the trouble to grow a crop requiring the nicety of tillage, delicacy of seeding, thoroughness of weeding and cultivation which is necessary to success with a crop of Mangels, Carrots or Ruta Bagas, as these processes are more intense than the methods of growing Corn, Wheat and Potatoes, and he seems afraid to venture into unknown depths. This is not creditable to American farmers, who, among all men, need to diversify their operations rather than to continue to limit them to routine systems or methods of their fathers. Systems of agriculture should advance as do art, science and manufacture; but, alas, agriculture makes progress slowly because its best examples are not followed. Therefore grow Beets, Carrots, Turnips, and give your cattle, horses, sheep and swine sweet, succulent food which will keep them in health and fatten them.

(See Prices for Varieties Quoted in this Catalogue.)

HIGH-CLASS FARMING.

Comprehends the growing of Crops more extended in Variety than is cultivated on the ordinary farm. Especially must this be practiced on farms devoted in whole or in part to the rearing of Live Stock, or those other farms the proprietors of which desire to establish them as Show Places.

Among the special Crops referred to are

RAPE.—For Soiling and Folding Sheep and Swine, a special printed reference to which crop can be had on application. The sowing of the Seed being made between 15th May and 15th June. Seed for an acre will cost 60 cents.

CARROTS AND MANGOLDS.—For Horses and Milch Cows. The Seed sown 15th May to 10th June. Circular on application. Seed for an acre will cost about \$2.50 to \$3.00.

SWEDES.—For Live Stock of all sorts. The Bloomsdale is the best. Drilling should be made between 15th June and 15th July. The Seed for an acre will cost about \$1.50.

SCOTCH TURNIP.—Scotch Turnips need not be sown so early as Swedes. They are of almost equal value. The Seed for an acre will cost about \$1.00.

COW PEAS.—The Vines for plowing under when green for the purpose of manuring the land. An exceeding cheap and very effective fertilizer. Broadcast 1st June to 1st July. Seed costs about \$5.00 per acre.

Landreths' Flower SeedList

COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR MAIL US YOUR ORDER.
PLANTING ON EACH PACKAGE.

All Flower Seeds, either in Packets or Bulk, are
Mailed at Our Expense.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO BEST MODE OF REMITTING ARE GIVEN ON PAGE 2 OF COVER.

OPEN-AIR CULTURE. Flower seeds, being usually small and delicate, the land to receive them must necessarily be carefully prepared. Large stones, clods and other material out of place, should be removed after the earth has been deeply dug and fertilized; but the earth should not be made so fine as to become pasty under moisture.

The best results will generally be obtained by sowing all the varieties in one plot or bed, sufficiently large to hold all sorts in parallel rows one foot apart, and carefully weeded and otherwise attended to during the early stages of growth.

Afterwards, when one or two inches high, the young plants can be removed, on a rainy, or cloudy, damp day, to permanent positions carefully prepared for their reception, enriched by a previous application of manure or compost.

In the after-culture the most important matter is to keep the beds well thinned, for crowding will defeat all other preparations, while space, which at first seems four times too much, will serve to develop robust plants, which, by their ample leafage and well-developed flowers, will amaze people not familiar with the conditions of ample space necessary to successful plant culture.

STARTING OR FORCING SEEDS IN THE HOUSE.

When it is desired to **hasten the development** of plants, they may be sown in the conservatory or in boxes within the house. Those who have greenhouses hardly need directions, but for those who have had less experience we drop the following hints.
Procure shallow boxes, trays or broad pots from two to four inches deep, the bottoms permitting the free passage of water, else the earth will bake and become sour. Seeds will not germinate satisfactorily or thrive in a wet soil. Prepare a mixture of one-third leaf mold cut fine, one-third clean sand, and one-third finely pulverized stable manure: moisten the mixture thoroughly and fill into the boxes to within half an inch of the top—gently patting down the surface to a level. Upon this distribute the seed and cover just out of sight, by sifting over the seed the finest earth procurable, settling the seed down with a fine spray of water shaken from a brush, a heavier application baking the surface. Place the boxes where they will remain at a temperature of between 60° and 70°, applying water with a brush or fine rose when the surface becomes dry. When the seedlings are half an inch high they may be transplanted to other boxes, placing the tiny plants about one to each square inch. When these become so large as to crowd each other, they should again be transplanted to the garden or to other boxes, according to the season.

SOME HINTS ON THE BLOOMING SEASONS OF COMMON GARDEN FLOWERS.—A little knowledge of the periods of blooming of garden flowers will aid an amateur in so arranging the varieties as to produce the best effects. For instance:

- (a) The first garden flowers after the cessation of the Spring frosts are from the Dutch and other bulbs planted during the previous Autumn.
- (b) The second in order are those other plants, biennials, grown the preceding Autumn to a state of one-half maturity, as Pansies, Sweet William, Everlasting Peas, Pinks, Carnations, Columbines, Fox Glove, etc.
- (c) The third or early Summer class comprises Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Zinnias, Hollyhocks, Sweet Alyssum, Mignonette, etc.
- (d) The fourth or Midsummer class comprises almost the entire list in the Catalogue.
- (e) The fifth class, or those blooming in the cooler season of early and late Autumn, comprises Pansies, Portulaca, Verbena, Bachelor Button, Phlox Drummondii, Cockscomb, Everlastings, etc.

For those not well versed in floriculture we offer collections of Hardy Annuals, our selection in 12 and 25 sorts at 50 cents and \$1.00, each respectively Free by mail.

NO SEEDS ARE SUPERIOR TO LANDRETHS'.

GENERAL LIST OF 500 SORTS.

| | Price per Packet, Cts. |
|---|------------------------|
| ABUTILON (Chinese Bell flower). Mixed varieties—tender perennial, suitable for house or garden culture | 10 |
| ACACIA .—Mixed colors, tender perennial, decorative greenhouse plants | 10 |
| ACONITUM napellus (Monkshood).—Blue and White. 3 feet high, hardy perennial | 5 |
| AGERATUM .—The Ageratums are all very pretty, especially when grown in beds or borders, easy growth, flower abundantly out-of-doors in Summer, or in greenhouses in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making. | |
| Conspicuum .—White. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches | 5 |
| Mexicanum .—Blue. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches | 5 |
| Lasseauxi .—Rose | 5 |

| | Price per Packet, Cts. |
|---|------------------------|
| ALTHEA Stuecnsis rosea (Hollyhock).— Allegheny .—Mixed. Fringed flowers, like Chrysanthemums | 15 |
| In separate colors | 5 |
| Chaters .—Extra choice. Double mixed. The choicest sorts in cultivation | 10 |
| Various Colors .—Mixed | 5 |
| The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow, and all shades of double flowers, presenting the most beautiful combination when planted in groups. Perennial. | |
| ALYSSUM is an annual, flowering from June to November, and all Winter in doors. Is fragrant, makes a very pretty border, and is useful in making small bouquets. The Saxatile compactum and Wierzebeckii are well adapted for rock work and borders. | |
| Benthami compactum (Little Gem).—Very suitable for border and pot work | |

| | Price per Packet, Cts. |
|--|------------------------|
| ALYSSUM—Continued. | |
| Carpet of Snow .—Forms the ideal border. Compact, shrubby plant, snow white 3 to 4 inches | 10 |
| aristatum (Sweet).—White. 6 inches | 5 |
| saxatile compactum .—Golden yellow. 1 foot. Perennial | 5 |
| Wierzebeckii .—Yellow. 1 ft. Perennial | 5 |
| AMARANTHUS. | |
| Atropurpureus nanus .—New dwarf, blood red, drooping. 1 foot | 5 |
| Bicolor ruber .—Carmine scarlet, splendid effect | 5 |
| Caudatus (Love lies Bleeding).—Red drooping. 2 feet | 5 |
| Salicifolius (Fountain Plant).—Is of pyramidal drooping habit, brilliantly tipped with orange, carmine and brown. Height 4 feet | 5 |
| Splendens .—Mixed | 5 |
| Tricolor (Joseph's Coat) | 5 |

Price per Packet, Cts.

ANTIRRHINUM, or Snap Dragon, is a hardy perennial, blooming first season if sown early. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants; succeed in any good garden soil.

Majus.—Crimson and white. 1½ feet . . . 5

Nana (Tom Thumb).—Mixed colors, 6 in. . . 5

Picturatum.—Tinted varieties mixed. 1 foot . . . 5

Delila.—Carmine, yellow and white . . . 5

Firefly.—Orange scarlet . . . 5

Galathee.—Crimson and white . . . 5

AQUILEGIA, or Columbine, is among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer.

Chrysantha.—Golden. 3 feet . . . 10

Hybrida.—Mixed. 2 feet . . . 5

Skinneri.—Scarlet and yellow. 1½ feet . . . 10

ARMERIA maritima (Sea Thrift).—Hardy, perennial, good for edging and rock work, pink flowers . . . 5

ASPERULA AZUREA SETOSA.—Flowers have a delicious fragrance and keep well in a dried state . . . 10

ASTERS are surpassingly beautiful plants. All shades and colors are represented in our assortment. The seed should be sown under glass or in a seed bed, and transplanted into deeply dug, highly enriched soil, mulching with manure and irrigating. Water during a drought is absolutely essential to a healthy vigorous growth.

Ball or Jewel.—New class, perfectly round flowers and short petals, Apple Blossom, dark blue, deep rose or mixed colors . . . 10

Bouquet.—Dwarf, pyramidal, mixed colors . . . 10

Branching.—White, lavender, shell pink or mixed, the best late Aster for bedding and cutting . . . 10

Chrysanthemum.—Dwarf, fine for bedding, white, scarlet, rose, blue or mixed colors . . . 10

Comet.—Light blue, rose, white or mixed long stems . . . 10

Comet, Giant.—White or mixed, large flowers, long petals . . . 15

Cocardeau.—Double, bright colors, white centre. 1½ feet . . . 5

Globe-flowered.—Various colored. 1½ feet . . . 5

German Mixed.—1½ feet. Mixed . . . 5

Japanese Tassel.—Mixed colors, long, feathery petals, excellent for cutting . . . 15

Meteor.—Bright crimson. 1 foot . . . 5

Mignon.—White or mixed, resembles the Victoria type, but a more abundant bloomer . . . 10

Pearly-flowered.—Perfection. Light blue, blood red, crimson, white or mixed, very useful, large flowering . . . 10

Ray.—Mixed colors, resembles Japanese Chrysanthemums, quilled petals . . . 15

Triumph Scarlet.—Fine dwarf . . . 10

Triumph Scarlet-edged White . . . 15

Snowball.—Pure white . . . 10

Victoria.—Crimson, carmine, light blue, scarlet, sulphur yellow, white or mixed 15 to 18 inches, bears large flowers, best for general all around purposes . . . 10

Washington.—Mixed. 1½ feet . . . 5

Perennial.—Star flowers, various colors. 1 foot . . . 5

AZALEA.—Perennial. Mixed colors. 3 to 4 feet . . . 25

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.—See *Everlasting Flowers*.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper).—A family of beautiful annuals. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers. The Camellia-flowered sorts are full as Roses. All our stocks are extra fine.

Atrosanguinea.—Blood red. 2 feet . . . 5

Carnation.—Striped mixed. 2 feet . . . 5

Camellia.—White-blotched mixed. 2 ft. . . 5

Perfection Pink.—Exquisite shade . . . 5

Queen.—Bright rose, fine . . . 5

Rose flowered.—Mixed colors, 1 foot . . . 5

Solferino.—Striped and spotted. 2 feet . . . 5

Sunshine.—Fine double scarlet . . . 5

The King.—Bright scarlet. 2 feet . . . 5

White, pure, fine for bouquets. 2 ft. . . 5

Double.—Mixed. 2 feet . . . 5

These comprise all the varieties mixed together.

BARTONIA Aurea.—Bears golden blossoms in great profusion. 1 foot . . . 5

BEGONIA.—Beautiful hothouse or greenhouse plants, or during Summer in the garden. Require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Propagated by seeds, cuttings or division of tubers.

Hybrida.—Tuberous-rooted mixed colors. 2 feet, single . . . 15

Double.—Mixed colors. 1 foot . . . 25

Price per Packet, Cts.

BEGONIA—Continued.

Rex hybrida.—Mixed . . . 25

Vernon.—Red flowers, bronze-colored foliage . . . 10

BELLIS.—The Daisy is a perennial plant of poetical celebrity. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hot bed.

Mixed colors . . . 10

Longfellow, double rose . . . 15

Double White . . . 10

Rose Crowned . . . 15

Snowball.—The best white . . . 15

BLUE BOTTLE. See *Cyanus*.

BOCCONIA Japonica.—Magnificent foliage plant. Perennial. Height, 4 feet . . . 5

BROWALLIA.—Blue or mixed, fine for rock work. 1 to 1½ feet in height . . . 5

BROMPTON STOCK. See *Matthiola*.

CACALIA, or Flora's Paint Brush.

Coccinea.—Scarlet. 18 inches . . . 5

Lutea.—Yellow. 18 inches . . . 5

CACTUS.—Easily grown. Mixed sorts . . . 10

CALANDRINA.—Mixed, hardy annual . . . 5

CALCEOLARIA.—Beautiful greenhouse plants with pocket-shaped flowers mottled and spotted.

Hybrida.—Mixed colors. 15 inches . . . 25

Tigrina.—Spotted. 15 inches . . . 25

CALENDULA.—Handsome, hardy annuals, commonly called Cape or Pot Marigold. Bloom continuously all the season.

Maritima.—Double yellow. 1 foot . . . 5

Officinalis Meteor.—Double striped orange. 1 foot . . . 5

Pongel.—Double white. 1 foot . . . 5

Prince of Orange.—Dark golden double. 1 foot . . . 5

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See *Eschscholzia*.

CALLIOPSIS, hardy annual plants of easy culture, very beautiful, especially when grown in clumps.

Atrosanguinea.—Blood red. 1 foot . . . 5

Drummondii.—Golden, with crimson centre. 1 foot . . . 5

Hybrida.—New double mixed. 1 foot . . . 5

Marmorata.—Browu, yellow and crimson. 1½ feet . . . 5

Sunbeams.—Early flowering, large blossoms, in mixture . . . 10

Mixed.—All colors. 2 feet . . . 5

CAMPANULA.—The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell) claims a situation in most gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil.

Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Bell Flower). 2 feet . . . 5

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer).—Mixed colors. 2 feet . . . 5

Rotundifolia (Hare Bell).—White and blue. 2 feet . . . 5

Speculum (Venus' Looking Glass).—Blue and white. 2 feet . . . 5

Medium (Canterbury Bell).—Mixed colors, double or single. 2 feet . . . 5

CANDYTUFT. See *Iberis*.

CANNAS are mostly tropical, half-hardy, perennial plants with elegant foliage and showy flowers; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or single on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about twelve hours, sow in hot-bed, plant out when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost and keep in moderately warm cellar.

Aurantiaca.—Golden. 4 feet . . . 5

Madame Crozy.—Crimson, scarlet, bordered yellow . . . 10

Marechal Vaillant.—Orange. 5 feet . . . 5

Queen Charlotte.—Rich crimson, banded golden yellow . . . 10

Good Venture.—Contains a wonderfully range of shades. Height, 2 to 4 ft. . . 15

Dwarf French.—Mixed colors. 3 feet . . . 5

Coccinea.—Scarlet. 3 feet . . . 5

Indica.—Mixed sorts. 4 feet . . . 5

Crozy's Early Large Flowering.—Mixed colors . . . 10

CANTERBURY BELL. See *Campanula*.

CARNATION. See *Dianthus*.

CASTOR BEAN. See *Ricinus*.

CELOSIA.—The Cockscombs are tender annuals, require good soil, will attain rich color and large size by repeated shiftings; cut off side flowers and leave one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade the head may be preserved during the Winter.

Cristata coccinea nana (Dwarf Cockscomb).—Scarlet. 2 feet . . . 5

Cristata Empress.—Bright crimson combs, dark foliage . . . 10

Cristata Queen of Dwarfs.—8 inches high, dark scarlet . . . 10

Cristata.—Mixed . . . 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

CELOSIA—Continued.

Cristata plumosa (Feathered Cockscomb).—3 feet . . . 5

Cristata plumosa Triumph de l'Exposition.—Large feathery plumes . . . 10

Cristata aurantiaca (Orange Cockscomb).—3 feet . . . 5

Cristata pumila Kermesina.—A deep crimson Tom Thumb . . . 5

President Thiers.—Very dwarf, crimson . . . 5

CENTAUREA.—Hardy annual of easy culture. The white-leaved varieties, *Candidissima*, *Clementi* and *Gymnocarpa*, are valuable for borders and ribbon bedding. The other varieties make beautiful additions to the flower bed.

Americana (Star Thistle).—Lilac. 2 feet . . . 5

Candidissima.—Silver-leaved. 1 foot . . . 5

Clementi.—One of the best ribbon plants, white foliage . . . 5

Cyanus (Blue Bottle).—Mixed colors. 1½ feet, single or double . . . 5

Gymnocarpa.—Silvery white leaves, invaluable for borders . . . 5

Marguerite.—Large flowers, pure white . . . 10

Moschata (Sweet Sultan).—Purple. 1 ft. . . 5

CENTROSEMA grandiflora (Look at Me). Hardy, perennial, climber. Purplish white flowers . . . 10

CHEIRANTHUS Cheri.—Wall flower is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful, fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter.

Single mixed.—2 feet . . . 5

Dwarf.—Brown, double. 1 foot . . . 10

Double.—Yellow. 1½ feet . . . 10

Double.—Mixed . . . 5

CHINESE PRIMROSE. See *Primula*.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—The annual varieties are hardy, very pretty, especially when grown in masses. Easy culture, stand the heat, require rich soil.

Coronarum.—Double, mixed colors. 1 foot . . . 5

Burrigeum.—Crimson and white. 1 foot . . . 5

Eclipse.—Yellow. 1 foot . . . 5

Plenissimum . . . 5

Chinese and Japanese.—From select sorts, perennials . . . 15

CINERARIA.—The flowers of the Cinerarias are after the habit of the herbaceous Aster; petals of many colors, eyes of different shades. Hardy greenhouse annuals; very attractive during Winter and Spring. White-leaved varieties are half-hardy perennials, desirable for borders and ribbon bedding.

Hybrida.—Mixed colors. 2 feet . . . 15

Select . . . 25

Extra select dwarf. 1 foot . . . 35

Maritima candidissima.—Silver foliage. 2 feet . . . 5

Maritima acanthifolia.—White foliage, fine for borders . . . 5

CLEOME Grandiflora or Arborea.—Rose-colored shades. The Cleome requires rich soil. It is a half-hardy annual; blooms continuously through the Summer and is quite showy. Height, 3 feet . . . 5

CLIANTHUS Dampieri.—Scarlet. The Clanthus, or Glory Pea, is a tender perennial, bearing scarlet pea-shaped flowers, succeeds best in greenhouses. 3 feet . . . 10

COCKSCOMB. See *Celosia*.

COIX lachrymae (Job's Tears).—Ornamental grass . . . 5

COLEUS, var..—Is a tender perennial foliage plant, principally used for borders and edgings. The brilliant shades of bronze, yellow, green, crimson and red make it very attractive. Raised from seed or cuttings. Plant out when all danger of frost is past.

New Large-leaved.—Beautifully fringed . . . 25

COLUMBINE. See *Aquilegia*.

COREOPSIS lanceolata.—Resembles Calliopsis, but is perennial, yellow flowers . . . 10

COSMOS.—Growing 4 to 5 feet high from seed.

Mammoth Perfection Mixed.—Flowers of perfect form, great size and beauty . . . 15

Marguerite.—Flowers measure from 2½ to 3 inches diameter, beautifully fringed like Marguerites, mixed colors . . . 15

Single Dahlia-flowered Crimson.—Flowers of rich shades of crimson, in shape resembling Dahlias, dark green foliage . . . 15

Tints of Dawn.—White ground, flushed with delicate pink; a decided acquisition to this class . . . 15

Early-flowering Mixed.—Only grows from 3 to 4 feet high, bearing white, crimson and pink flowers in July and onwards . . . 10

COSMOS—Continued.

| | |
|--|----|
| Yellow. —Flowers star-shaped, golden yellow | 10 |
| Pearl white | 5 |
| Pearl pink | 5 |
| Deep crimson | 5 |
| Fine mixed | 5 |

CYCLAMEN Persicum.—Mixed, tender perennial, bulbous rooted, beautiful, fragrant flowers; requires well drained soil. 6 inches 15

DAHLIA.—A well-known favorite. The colors and shades of colors are many; is a half-hardy perennial, tuberous-rooted, deserving a place in every garden. Blooms till Fall. Keep the roots during the winter in a dry place free from frost.

| | |
|---|----|
| Imperialis. —Grows 10 feet high and bears panicles of elegant lily-like flowers of delicate mauve, almost white, veined with pink, and blooms from seed the first season | 20 |
| Various colors, double. 5 feet | 5 |
| Various colors, single. 5 feet | 5 |
| Various colors, dwarf double. 3 ft. | 5 |
| Jules Chretien. —Very dwarf, 10 to 15 inches | 5 |

DAISY. See *Bellis*.

DELPHINIUM.—The Larkspurs are showy annuals and perennials; beautiful border flowers. Foliage much divided, flowers in terminal spikes, blue, purple, white and red. The blue flowers are very brilliant. The Dwarf and Tall Rocket, Consolida and Ranunculus flowered, are annuals, the others are perennials. The annuals will succeed better if the seed be sown in the Fall and protected during Winter. All grow freely in good soil.

| | |
|--|---|
| Tall Rocket Larkspur. —3 feet | 5 |
| Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, var. —1 ft. | 5 |
| Consolida (Branching Larkspur, var.)—2 feet | 5 |
| Elatum (Bee Larkspur, var.)—3 feet | 5 |
| Formosum. —Blue and white. 2 feet | 5 |
| Grandiflora celestinum. —Blue. 2 ft. | 5 |
| Ranunculus flowered, var. —1 foot | 5 |

DIANTHUS.—Pinks in their perfection are surpassed by few garden flowers. Pinks and Sweet Williams are old favorites and all are fragrant. Rich soil will make bright flowers.

CARNATIONS.

| | |
|---|----|
| Caryophyllus. —Mixed colors; a fine selection of double flowers. 2 feet | 5 |
| Caryophyllus. —Double striped. 2 feet | 5 |
| Caryophyllus. —Dwarf red grenadin. 1½ feet | 5 |
| Caryophyllus. —Double dwarf Vienna | 5 |
| Caryophyllus. —Perpetual flowered double | 20 |
| Caryophyllus. —Marguerite. Half dwarf, white or mixed, fine bloomer | 5 |
| Giant Marguerite, mixed, flowers in twelve weeks from sowing; large variety of colors and free bloomer | 10 |
| Comtesse de Paris. —Dwarf yellow; very fine | 10 |
| Chabaud's Double Perpetual. —Choice yellow; blooms in six months | 20 |

PINKS.

| | |
|---|----|
| Chinensis (China Pink).—Double mixed. 1 foot | 5 |
| Crown of Perfection, mixed varieties. The best strain of this family obtainable; a strong grower, blooms continuously during Summer and early Fall | 10 |
| Diadematus. —Dwarf, double mixed; compact habit; improvement on Chinensis. 1 foot | 5 |
| Double Fireball. Beautiful velvety red | 10 |
| Hedderwigii (Japan Pink).—Double and single; very showy. 1 foot | 5 |
| Imperialis. —Double mixed, choice. 1 ft. | 5 |
| Laciniatus. —Fringed, double mixed. 2 ft. | 5 |
| Plumarius (Pheasant's Eye).—Single mixed. Perennial | 5 |

SWEET WILLIAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barbatus. —Double mixed. 1 foot | 5 |
| Single mixed. 1 foot | 5 |
| DIGITALIS. —Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and yielding tall spikes of showy ringent flowers. | |
| Purpurea. —4 feet | 5 |
| Alba (White Fox Glove).—4 feet | 5 |
| Monstrosa, var. —4 feet | 5 |
| Maculata (Spotted Fox Glove).—3 feet | 5 |

ENGLISH COWSLIP. See *Primula*.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.—One of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn the growth is of increased vigor.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—Continued.

| | |
|---|----|
| Californica (California Poppy).—Yellow. 1 foot | 5 |
| Alba. —White. 1 foot | 5 |
| Crocea. —Orange. 1 foot | 5 |
| Crocea striata. —Striped. 1 foot | 5 |
| "Golden West." —Bears flowers 4 inches in diameter; hardy annual and of easy culture | 10 |
| Mixed. —Various colors. 1 foot | 5 |
| Crocea fl. pl. —Double flowered. 1 foot | 5 |

EVERLASTING PEAS. See *Lathyrus*.

FORGET-ME-NOT.—See *Myosotis*.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See *Mirabilis*.

FOX GLOVE. See *Digitalis*.

FUCHSIA (Lady's Eardrop).—The Fuchsia is a well-known and favorite flower, of easy culture. Tender perennial, requiring shade and moisture 50 |

GAILLARDIA.—The Gaillardias are half-hardy, free-flowering annuals, except "James Kelway." The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in various markings.

Alba marginata.—Crimson and white. 1½ feet 5 |

Picta Lorenziana (Double).—Bright colors. 2 feet 5 |

Picta.—Mixed. 2 feet 5 |

James Kelway (perennial).—Magnificent flowers, gorgeous scarlet, bordered yellow and fringed edges 10 |

GERANIUM.—Half-hardy perennials; 2 feet. Sow in seed bed in Spring, keep moist and plant out in rich sandy loam. Cuttings may be easily started in pots, if kept moist and shady. Take up in the Fall, pot and keep in a moderately cool cellar during Winter.

Large-Flowering Mixed.—Includes many new and attractive colors 20 |

Scarlet Choice 5 |

Tom Thumb 10 |

Choice Mixed.—Cape varieties 15 |

Apple Scented 25 |

Odier.—French, blotched 25 |

Zonale.—Double flowered 25 |

GILIA.—Neat, unpretending annuals, long in bloom, easy culture, fine for rockwork.

Capitata.—Blue 5 |

Tricolor.—Three colors 5 |

Mixed 5 |

GLADIOLUS.—Half-hardy perennials; various colors and shades of colors. 3 feet 5 |

GLOXINIA hybrida.—These, though classed as tender perennials, will stand out of doors in protected positions during Summer. They bloom the second year and will annually increase in size and beauty. Flowers trumpet shaped and 2 to 3 inches long. Old plants are exceedingly effective, blooming for months continuously. Height, 8 inches 50 |

GLORY PEA. See *Clianthus*.

GOETIA Mixed.—Showy, compact, nardy annuals, about 9 inches high 5 |

GOLDEN FEATHER. See *Purethrum*.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA "Silver Oak."—A graceful foliage plant, suitable for house use 10 |

GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM (Pampas Grass).—Half hardy perennial 5 |

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA (Baby's Breath). Hardly perennial, white, fine for rockeries, etc. 5 |

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower).—The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden.

Giganteus (Russian).—Golden. 8 feet 5 |

Nanus.—Dwarf double, orange. 3 feet 5 |

Globosus.—Globe flowered, yellow. 3 ft. 5 |

Argophyllus (Texas Silver Leaf).—Striped. 6 feet 5 |

Californicus.—Golden. 6 feet 5 |

Cucumerifolius.—Dwarf habit, bears many small flowers. Single, orange and black. 3 feet 5 |

Single or Double Mixed 5 |

Dwarf Double Mixed.—3 feet. Bears densely double flowers 5 |

Peruvians.—Double orange, striped black 5 |

HELIOTROPIUM.—The Heliotrope is a sweet-scented tender perennial. Grows freely in the garden or green-house. Fine for bouquets. 2 feet 5 |

Lemoines Hybrid Varieties.—In mixed colors, present a vast improvement on the old favorite sort; large flowers and richest shades 10 |

HIBISCUS is a very showy flower. Africanus is annual; the Moscheutos or Rose Mallow is perennial.

Africanus.—Yellow and purple. 2 feet 5 |

Moscheutos.—White and rose. 3 feet 5 |

HOLLYHOCK. See *Althea*.

HYACINTHUS Candicans.—White, Cape Hyacinth is a very handsome, fragrant perennial, suitable for the centre of a bed or singly in lawn. 4 feet 5 |

HUMULUS JAPONICUS VARIEGATUS.—One of the quickest growing climbers, dark-green leaf, veined and blotched with white markings, forms a dense covering 10 |

HUMEA ELEGANS.—A highly decorative plant for house decoration. Bears minute flowers on gracefully drooping branches. Sweet scented biennial 10 |

IBERIS (Candytuft).—Well-known favorites; are nearly all hardy annuals, very pretty in beds or masses. Seed may be sown in the Fall for early flowering.

Little Prince.—The finest dwarf Candytuft in cultivation—robust in growth. Snow white flowers retaining their purity, freshness and fragrance for a long time 15 |

Large Flowering Dwarf Hybrids.—Great improvement in size and color of flowers over the original sorts 10 |

Amara (White Candytuft). 1 foot 5 |

Coronaria (Rocket Candytuft).—White, 1 foot 5 |

Carminea (Carmine Candytuft).—1 foot 5 |

Odorata.—White. 1 foot 5 |

Purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot 5 |

Variegated.—Mixed colors. 1 foot 5 |

Gibbaltaria hybrida.—Hardy perennial 10 |

Empress.—Large white, fine 10 |

ICE PLANT. See *Mesembryanthemum*.

IMPATIENS SULTANI (Sultan's Balsam).—A very useful decorative plant; waxy, pink, flowers 10 |

IPOMEA. See *Vines*.

IPOMOPSIS are hardy biennials, natives of the South; very beautiful.

Aurantiaca.—Golden. 2 feet 5 |

Elegans (Scarlet Cantua).—3 feet 5 |

JOHNNY JUMP-UP. See *Viola*.

LADY'S SLIPPER. See *Balsam*.

LANTANA hybrida.—Various shades. Tender perennials; easily raised from seed or increased by cuttings. Fine bedding plants. The flowers are of brilliant changeable colors. 2 feet 10 |

LARKSPUR. See *Delphinium*.

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM (Scarlet Flax).—Showy, hardy, annual 5 |

LOVE IN A MIST. See *Nigella*.

MARTINIA Fragrans.—Variegated. The fragrant Martinia is a beautiful annual, producing a profusion of large Gloxinia-like flowers, blotched and shaded. Sow seed in May. 2 feet 5 |

MARIGOLD. See *Tagetes*.

MARVEL OF PERU. See *Mirabilis*.

MATTHIOLA.—Ten Weeks' Stock, or Gilly Flower: is a half-hardy annual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring and transplant to rich ground.

Stock Cut and Come Again is the finest and most floriferous white sort. Either for garden, pot or cut flower use, it cannot be equalled 10 |

Large Flowering Varieties. 1 foot 10 |

Sulphur Yellow 10 |

Carmine 10 |

Violet 10 |

Dark Blood Red 10 |

Rose 10 |

Alba.—White 10 |

Cocinea.—Scarlet 10 |

Purpurea.—Purple 10 |

Mixed contain all the most desirable colors 10 |

German Ordinary Mixed 5 |

Simple aults, var.—The Brompton Stock is a half hardy biennial, large, richly colored flower. Grows more branching than the Ten Weeks' Stock. Sow in May, and when about 2 inches high pot singly to protect during Winter. 1 foot 10 |

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM Crystallinum (Ice Plant).—White. Start in hotbed and transplant to border in middle of Summer. Highly ornamental and curious. From its glittering surface is sometimes called Diamond Plant. 1 foot 5 |

MIGNONETTE. See *Reseda*.

MIMOSA Sensitiva (Sensitive Plant).—Various colors. The Sensitive Plant, from its mysterious irritability, is very curious and interesting. Of easy culture. 1 foot 5 |

MIMULUS.

Cardinalis (Monkey Flower).—Scarlet. 1 foot 5 |

Moschatus (Musk Plant).—Yellow. 8 in. Annuals, though classed in the greenhouse as perennials. Succeed best in moist soil, partly shaded 10 |

Price per Packet, Cts.

MIRABILIS Jalapa.—Marvel of Peru, or Four O'clock, is a very pretty annual of vigorous growth. 2 feet 5

MUSK PLANT. See *Mimulus*.

MYOSOTIS Palustris.—Blue. The Forget-me-not is a modest, pretty little flower, a favorite with every one. Half-hardy perennial. 6 inches 5

NEMOPHILA.—The Nemophila, or Grove Love, is a hardy annual, of dwarf habit, producing cheerful blue, violet and white flowers suitable for edges of borders. 8 inches 5

NIEREMBERGIA, mixed.—Half-hardy perennial. 1 foot. Useful for all purposes. 10

NICOTIANA AFFINIS.—Annual, fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers 5

NIGELLA Damascena.—The Nigella, Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush, is a hardy annual. Flowers of various shades of blue. Easy culture. 18 inches 5

PEONIA.—Hardy tuberous rooted perennial. Sow seed in Spring and plant out in the Fall, protecting with litter the first season. 2 feet 5

PANSY. (See *Viola*.)

PAPAYER (Poppy).—Bracteatum Iceland and Orientale are perennials, the others annuals. Sow seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall—better in the Fall, as the plant has more time to develop. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers.

Carnation.—Various colors. Double 5

Iceland.—Mixed colors. Although perennials, if sown in February will flower the same year and yield brilliant flowers all the season. Single 10

Irresistible.—Very large double, handsome flowers of a fine rose color; annual. 10

Orientele (Perennial).—Dark scarlet, purple spots 5

Peony Flowered.—Various colors. 15 inches. Double 5

Ranunculus Flowered.—Mixed. 15 inches. Double 5

Bracteatum.—Scarlet. 2 feet. Single Perennial 5

Payal.—Double and single; mixed colors; flowers of great diversity of color, size and form; annual 10

Danebrog.—Scarlet, with white cross 5

Peacock.—Scarlet single 5

Shirley.—Single mixed 5

Marselli.—White and red 5

White Swan.—Snow white, very double fringed 5

Tulip (glaucum). 12 inches high, vivid scarlet 10

Oriental Beauties (Japanese). Flowers measured 2 in. to 3 in. across; very floriferous 10

PENTSTEMON LARGE FLOWERING MIXED.—Hardy perennials, 2 to 3 feet. 10

PEPPER.

Celestial, var.—Chinese variety, highly ornamental, bearing abundance of fruit from 1 to 2 inches long, green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Annual. 2 feet 5

Red Cluster or very Small Cayenne.—Scarlet. The fruit on the plant, as plentiful as foliage, produces a beautiful effect. Annual. 2 feet 5

PERIWINKLE. See *Vinca*.

PETUNIAS are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the greenhouse they may be classed as perennials. Cuttings from potted plants may be struck at any time. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse it produces most beautiful flowers in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced.

Giants of California.—Finest strain extant. Large flowers, gorgeous colors. Single 25

Hybrida.—Mixed colors. Single. 2 feet 5

Purpurea.—Purple. 2 feet 5

Belle Etoile.—White and purple; profuse bloomer. 2 feet 5

Nana multiflora 10

Countess of Ellesmere.—Great bloomer, rose and white 5

Grandiflora.—Huge flowers; great variety of color. Single. 2 feet 25

Large Flowering Fringed Mixed.—Selected from a superb strain. Single 25

Brilliant Rose. 25

Largest White. 25

Quadricolor.—Flowers mammoth 25

Gigantea.—Crimson purple 25

Double Flowered.—Double flowering hybrid. Mixed. 2 feet 25

Double Fringed Mixed.—Choicest 35

Price per Packet, Cts.

PHLOX Drummondii, in all its varieties of colors and shades, comprising most elegant annual border flowers, blooming from July to November, should have rich, light soil. The seed may be sown in hotbed in March, and the plants planted out in June, or, when ground becomes warm, may be sown where they are to stand.

Finest Mixed.—Various colors. 1 foot 5

Star of Quedlinburg. bears star-shaped flowers; easy culture, great improvement on old sorts. Hardy annual 10

Grandiflora.—Very choice; mixed colors. 10

Coccinea.—Scarlet. 1 foot. 5

Alba.—White 5

Atropurpurea striata.—Dark striped 5

Delicata.—Rose, with white centre 5

Oculata.—White-eyed 5

Rose.—Fine shade 5

Meteor.—Fiery scarlet 5

Kermesina.—Bright crimson 5

Dwarf Snowball.—Compact, 8 inches high 10

Dwarf Fireball.—Blood red 10

Nana compacta.—Dwarf mixed 10

Superba or decussata.—Hardy Perennial Phlox, blooms from May to November producing a great variety of beautiful flowers. Seed sown in the Fall will produce fine plants the following year. Mixed colors. 3 feet 5

PHYSALIS FRANCHETI, "Chinese Lantern Plant," an annual bearing bright red pendant fruit, which can be used in bouquets of dried flowers, etc. 10

PINKS. See *Dianthus*.

POPPY. See *Papaver*.

PORTULACA.—One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over six inches high. Any one can grow it in any garden.

Grandiflora Mixed.—Large flowers of 15 to 20 colors mixed 10

Alba.—White 5

Aurantiaca.—Orange 5

Aurea striata.—Gold striped 5

Splendens.—Mixed colors; very choice 5

Sulphurea.—Sulphur yellow 5

Thellusonii.—Scarlet 5

Double.—Double flowering, mixed colors, very fine 10

Double White. 10

PRIMULA.

Simensis fimbriata. Single mixed (Chinese Primrose, var.)—The Chinese Primrose is a beautiful, tender perennial, cultivated for greenhouse and conservatory decorations. Sow seed in shallow pans, with a pane of glass laid over the top to prevent evaporation or the necessity of frequent watering. 6 inches. 25

Simensis fimbriata.—Double mixed 35

Forbesi (Baby Primrose).—Lavender flowers, continuous bloomer 20

Auricula, var.—Half-hardy perennial, produces beautiful flowers of various colors and shades. Sow seed in box early in Spring or outdoors in Autumn; protect well during Winter. Rich soil. 6 inches 15

Polyanthus, var.—Hardy perennial, grows freely in rich, moist, partially shaded position. 6 inches 5

Veris (Cowslip).—The Primula veris, or English Cowslip, hardy perennial, is a well-known favorite. Flowers mostly yellow and red. Propagated by seeds or division of roots. 6 inches 5

PYRETHRUM.

Aureum (Golden Feather).—Annual, orange. 1 foot 5

Selaginoides.—Golden fern-like foliage, annual, fine for border 5

Roseum.—Rose, hardy perennial. 18 inches 5

RESEDA (Mignonette).—No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to every one. Of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory, in a box or pot on the window in some narrow, pent-up alley, or in the open ground in Summer.

Allen's Defiance.—The florist's favorite 10

Amellorata (Pyramidal Mignonette).—Brown tinted. 10 inches 5

Aurea (Golden Queen).—10 inches 5

Bird's Mammoth.—Fine for pots 10

Giant.—Flowered red, large spikes 10

Machet, Dwarf.—Large red. 6 inches 10

Machet, Golden.—A good pot sort 10

Odorata (Sweet Mignonette).—Brown and buff. 10 inches 5

Upright.—White 5

Victoria.—Dark red 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

RICINUS.—The Ricinus or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a very showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups.

Cambogiensis.—The stem and leaf stalks are of ebony black, the leaves being large and richly colored 10

Gibsonii.—Dark red. 5 feet 5

Macrocarpus.—Dark green. 5 feet 5

Sanguineus.—Red. 10 feet 5

Var.—Mixed colors. 10 feet 5

Zanzibariensis.—The largest-leaved variety makes an elegant centre plant 10

SAGE. See *Salvia*

SALPIGLOSSIS.—Large flowering mixed, annual 5

SALVIA.—Half-hardy perennials. Sow seed in hotbed or box in house, and plant out when ground is warm. Must be taken up in the Fall.

Argentea.—White. 3 feet 5

Bonfire.—The finest dwarf variety, from 2 to 3 feet high, forms a dense, compact bush, and is a heavy bloomer 15

Coccinea splendens (Scarlet Sage).—2 feet 5

Patens.—Blue. 1 foot 25

Splendens.—Bright scarlet 10

SCABIOSA.—A well-known annual. Easy culture; blooms all the season.

Atropurpurea.—Purple. 2 feet 5

Coccinea.—Scarlet. 1½ feet 5

Stellata.—Starry. 2 feet 5

Tall.—Mixed. 3 feet 5

Dwarf, var.—Mixed. 2 feet 5

SCHIZANTHUS.—Mixed. The Schizanthus, in all its varieties, is a very pretty annual, blooming freely until late, but attaining its highest perfection when grown in pots in the greenhouse. 2 feet. 5

SENSITIVE PLANT. See *Mimosa*.

SNAP DRAGON. See *Antirrhinum*.

SOLANUM.—The Ornamental Egg Plant, white and scarlet, is an annual, presenting a very pleasing effect. 20 inches 5

STEVIA serrata 10

STIPA pennata.—Feather grass 5

SUNFLOWER. See *Helianthus*.

SWEET ALYSSUM. See *Alyssum*.

SWEET PEAS. See *Lathyrus*. Page 46.

SWEET SULTAN. See *Centaurea*.

SWEET WILLIAM. See *Dianthus*.

TAGETES.—Marigolds are showy annuals of easy culture. The flowers of the African variety, in its perfection, are equal to the double Dahlia. The French, as double as a Ranunculus in appearance, and texture not unlike the richest velvet. Signata pumila is of compact, globulous growth; the flowers, yellow and orange, cover the entire outer surface of the plant.

Eldorado.—The largest of the African variety 5

Erecta (African Marigold).—Yellow and orange. 2½ feet 5

Patula (Tall French Marigold).—Dark brown. 2 feet 5

French.—Gold striped 5

Patula nana (Dwarf French Marigold).—Dark brown. 1 foot 5

Signata pumila.—Yellow striped. 15 in. 5

TEN WEEKS' STOCK. See *Matthiola*.

TROPEOLUM. See *Nasturtium*, page 46.

TORAEIA.

Bailloni.—Yellow with brown throat 10

Fournierii.—Blue, yellow throat 10

VENUS' LOOKING GLASS. See *Campanula*.

VINCA.—"Periwinkle." Valuable for pot culture, tender perennials. *Sown early blooms same season.

Vinca alba 5

Vinca rosea 5

Mixed 5

VIOLA (Pansy).—Viola tricolor, popularly known by the names Pansy and Johnny Jump-up, is a half-hardy perennial, a favorite with all. Flowers of every conceivable combination of beautiful colors and also separate and distinctly marked. Sow out of doors in the Fall; under glass during Winter or very early in the Spring. To obtain mammoth flowers transplant three times.

PHILADELPHIA.—Is without doubt the choicest strain and contains the greatest variety of shading imaginable; often measuring 2½ inches in diameter, exquisitely fragrant, and of wonderful substance 25

Alba.—White 5

Cornelia.—Blue 5

Aurea.—Large yellow 5

Tricolor imperialis.—Blotched 10

Tricolor odorata (Sweet Violet) 10

VIOLA—Continued.

| | |
|--|----|
| Faust (King of the Blacks) | 5 |
| Prince Bismarck .—Golden Bronze . . . | 5 |
| Snowflake .—Pure white | 5 |
| Emperor William .—Splendid blue . . . | 5 |
| Lord Beaconsfield .—Violet | 5 |
| Good mixed | 5 |
| German .—Finest mixed | 10 |
| Giant Trimardeau .—Mixed | 15 |

VISCARIA, Mixed.—Hardy annual, large single flowers—fine for massing 5

WALL FLOWER. See *Cheiranthus*.

WHITLAVIA.—Hardy annuals. Bell-shaped, flowers from June to October. Requires light, sandy loam.

Grandiflora.—Blue. 1 foot 5

Gloxinioides.—White and blue. 1 foot 5

WIGANDIA.

Caracasana.—4 feet 5

Vigieri.—4 feet 5

Half-hardy perennials; beautiful foliage.

ZINNIA is an annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October.

Curled and Crested.—Mixed colors, presents an entirely new class of this favorite flower. The petals are most fantastically plumed and twisted 10

Tall Mixed.—All colors. 2 feet 5

Dwarf Double.—Mixed. 1½ feet 5

Double Crimson 5

Double Scarlet 5

Double Yellow 5

Double Violet 5

Double White 5

Elegans Grandiflora plenissima.—Splendid mixture 10

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

ADLUMIA Cirrhosa (Allegheny Vine) 5

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii (Japan Ivy).—Hardy perennial; clings to stone or brick. Rapid climber after once started, covering a large space in a short period. Green in Summer, scarlet in Autumn. 50 feet 5

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe).—Yellow and purple. Hardy perennial, rapid grower, large leaves. Requires plenty of water. 20 feet 10

BALLOON VINE. See *Cardiospermum*.

BALSAM APPLE. See *Momordica*.

BALSAM PEAR. See *Momordica*.

CARDIOSPERMUM (Balloon Vine).—White. Is an annual of rapid growth from seed sown in Spring. Height, 10 feet 5

CLEMATIS.—The Clematis are perennials of rapid growth on trellis or netting. The Clematis flammula is the old variety—Virgin's Bower or Traveler's Joy. Fine foliage and clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers. The other varieties are large flowered and very showy.

Coccinea.—Scarlet. 12 feet 5

Flammula (Virgin's Bower).—White. 12 feet 5

Jackmanii.—Blue and white. 12 feet 10

Paniculata.—Hardy Japanese variety, sweet scented, white flowers 10

COBEA Scandens.—Purple. Greenhouse perennial of rapid growth, bearing great number of bell-shaped flowers. Start the seed in damp sand in a warm place. 15 ft 5

Alba.—White flowers 10

COCCINEA Indica.—Annual climber, bears scarlet fruits 10

CONVOLVULUS.

Major (Large Morning Glory).—Mixed. The Convolvulus Major is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for porches or arbors, blooming in July and constantly till frost. 12 feet 5

Double White Tassel.—Snow white, very double and fringed 15

Double Mixed 10

Minor or Tricolor. See *Trailing Plants*.

CYPRESS VINE. See *Ipomea*.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. See *Aristolochia*.

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE. See *Hedysarum*.

HEDYSARUM Coronarium (French Honeysuckle).—Red and white. 6 feet 5

HUMULUS Japonicus Variegatus.—One of the quickest-growing climbers, dark-leaf, veined and blotched with white markings, forms a dense covering 10

IPOMEA.—The Ipomeas are among the most beautiful of annual running vines.

Bona nox (Evening Glory, Good Night).—Tender annual. 15 feet 5

Coccinea (Star Ipomea or Scarlet Morning Glory).—12 feet 5

Grandiflora (Purple Morning Glory).—Not so strong as the large common Convolvulus. 12 feet 5

IPOMEA—Continued.

Heavenly Blue.—A beautiful annual Morning Glory, rapid climber, large flowers of azure blue; suitable for greenhouse or garden 10

Learlii.—Blue dawn Flower 10

Marmorata.—Variegated foliage 10

Noctiflora (Moon Flower).—White, foliage mammoth, light green. 20 feet 5

Quamoclit (Crimson Cypress Vine).—10 feet 5

Quamoclit alba (White Cypress Vine).—10 feet 5

Quamoclit (Cypress Vine).—Mixed 5

Setosa (Brazilian).—Very large, foliage very large, much serrated, stem vigorous, covered with hair, strong runner 5

Umbellata.—Yellow. Stems hairy, foliage large, entire, savoyed. 10 feet 5

Japonica (Imperial Japanese Morning Glory).—Strong, quick-growing, long-growing vine, foliage blotched, flowers large and variegated, of a wide range of colors; very ornamental 10

JAPAN IVY. See *Ampelopsis*.

LATHYRUS Latifolius (Everlasting Pea).—Planted in a moist soil they will produce clusters of pendant flowers—red, purple and white—all summer, and if properly trained the vine will attain a height of 6 or 8 feet. Either of the above colors separate or in mixture. Hardy perennial 5

MAURANDIA Barclayana.—A tender perennial, flowering profusely in the Fall; succeeds best in greenhouse. 10 feet 5

MINA lobata.—Scarlet, yellow flower, rapid grower 10

MOMORDICAS are beautiful, half-hardy annuals, producing fleshy ovate fruit, golden and scarlet when ripe. The fruit, when ripe, preserved in spirits, is used to cure flesh wounds.

Balsamina (Balsam Apple).—Yellow. 10 feet in height 5

Charantia (Balsam Pear).—Yellow. 10 feet in height 5

MOON FLOWER. See *Ipomea*.

MORNING GLORY. See *Convolvulus*.

MYRSIPHYLLUM Asparagoides (Smilax).—White. Smilax Vine is a greenhouse perennial, largely used by florists to decorate, make bouquets, wreaths, etc. Plant seeds in a warm part of greenhouse, in a loamy leafy soil. 10 feet 5

PASSION FLOWER. See *Passiflora*.

SMILAX. See *Myrsiphyllum*.

PASSIFLORA.—Purple, violet and white. The Passion Flower is a half-hardy perennial, in favorable situations grows vigorously, and produces a profusion of beautiful flowers. 20 feet 5

Coerulea.—Large violet flowers 10

PHASEOLUS multiflorus.—The well-known scarlet runner. 10 feet 5

THUNBERGIA.—Handsome climbing greenhouse perennials, but will succeed in open ground as annuals if planted in a warm sunny border: peat and loamy soil.

Alata.—Buff. 5 feet 5

Alba.—White. 5 feet 5

Aurantiaca.—Orange. 5 feet 5

Variegated.—Mixed. 5 feet 5

TROPEOLUM. See *Nasturtium*, page 46.

TRAILING PLANTS.

Suitable for Vases, Hanging Baskets, Etc.

Also for Bedding.

ABRONIA arenaria.—Good for vases or rockeries. 9 inches high. Yellow 10

CONVOLVULUS Mauritanicus.—Habit half prostrate; flowers 1 inch. Violet 5

Minor, or Tricolor.—Blue, white and yellow flowers, of 1½ inches diameter. Hardy, annual, handsome flowers, suitable for vases, hanging baskets and small borders. 1 foot 5

KENILWORTH IVY. See *Linaria*.

LINARIA Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy). 5

LOBELIA.—Alba. White 5

Erinus speciosa.—Blue 5

Gracilis.—Light Blue 5

Compacta Crystal Palace.—Fine dark Blue, 4 inches to 6 inches 10

NOLANA Prostrata.—Blue and Violet. Handsome annual, stems branching and covered with bell-shaped flowers. Sow seed early in Spring 5

SANVITALIA Procumbens.—Annual. Forms a mat of deep green foliage, covered with a profusion of golden flowers 5

VERBENA.—The Verbenas are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground.

Auricula-flowered.—White eye 5

Candidissima.—White 5

Coerulea.—Blue; choice 5

Coccinea oculata.—Free bloomers. Scarlet eye 5

Defiance.—Fiery scarlet; fine 5

Hybrida.—Extra select. Mixed 10

Hybrida.—Mixed 5

Striata.—Italian striped. Mixed colors 5

Mammoth.—Mixed 10

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

ACROCLINIUM.—Half-hardy annuals of free growth.

Mixed, white and rose. 1 foot 5

Mixed, double flowered. 1 foot 5

AMMOBIUM Grandiflorum.—White, hardy annual. Its silvery white petals and yellow stamens present a pleasing contrast 5

GOMPHRENA, Globe Amaranthus, Bachelor's Button.—Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers should be fully matured before being gathered.

Globosa alba.—White, 1 foot 5

Globosa Haageana.—Orange, 1 foot 5

Globosa uana compacta.—Red. 6 inches 5

Globosa purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot 5

Globosa, var..—Mixed 1 foot 5

HELICHRYSUM. The Helichrysums are annuals, and the most showy and attractive of all the everlastings. Scarcely excelled as a garden ornament or a Winter decoration.

Album.—Pure white. 20 inches 5

Compositum aurea.—Large golden 5

Nanum.—Dwarf, double mixed 5

Variegated.—Single, mixed 5

Monstrosum.—Purple, Mixed. Largest Flowering Sorts in Mixture 10

HELIPTERUM Sanfordii.—Golden. Annual. Produces flowers in clusters. Used for Winter bouquets. 1 foot 5

RHODANTHE atrosanguinea.—Crimson 5

Manglei, rose, very fine 5

Mixed.—All colors 5

XERANTHEMUM.—Hardy annuals, bearing flowers in profusion. Much prized for Winter bouquets. Height 2 feet.

Album.—White. 1 foot 5

Purpurea.—Purple, 1 foot 5

Superbissimum 5

ORNAMENTAL FRUITED CLIMBERS.

ABOBRA Viridiflora.—Tuberous-rooted perennial, bearing small scarlet fruit, presenting quite a showy appearance. 6 feet 5

BRYONOPSIS Erithrocarpa.—Tender annual with green fruit, changing to scarlet and white. Pretty foliage. 8 feet 5

COCCINEA Indica.—White. Half-hardy perennial vine, with bell-shaped flowers, succeeded by oblong red fruit, with white stripes, very pretty. 10 feet 5

CUCUMIS Flexuosus (Snake Cucumber).—8 feet 5

Perennis (Cucumber Vine).—6 feet 5

Rapid-growing annuals, very pretty.

ECHINOCYSTIS LOBATA (Wild Cucumber). A rampant grower, 30 to 50 feet 5

GOURDS.—The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The Bottle and Dipper Gourds are useful when dry for domestic purposes. The gauze-like covering of the *Luffa*, Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd, is very strong and can be utilized for many purposes.

Large Bottle 5

Small Bottle 5

Dipper Gourd 5

Hercules' Club 5

Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd 5

Mock Orange, striped 5

Egg Gourd 5

Sugar Trough 5

Mixed Gourds, small or large 5

MIXED FLOWER SEED.

\$1.00 per pound. Per oz. 10

This contains many desirable varieties, and is well adapted for use by woodland walks, and naturalizing purposes, as well as general garden work.

SWEET PEAS, LANDRETHS'

CHOICE SELECTION.

The sorts arranged in order of Colors, commencing with White to Canary, Rose to Scarlet, Purple to Blue. *All 5c. per Packet.*

All at 15 Cents per Ounce, 75 Cents per Pound, subject to advance, 5 Cents per Packet. Free by Mail.

DWARF VARIETIES.

WHITE CUPID.—The first dwarf sort introduced. Bears snow-white flowers. Grows 6 inches. Good for pot culture.

PINK CUPID.—A very heavy bloomer. Color of Blanche Ferry, bright rose pink standard and white wings.

WHITE CLASS.

MRS. SANKEY.—Pure white. Flowers large. Similar to Queen of England, but larger flower. Black seed.

EMILY HENDERSON.—Pure white. Earliest to flower. Compact vine. White seed.

PRIMROSE.—Light yellow; rare shade. Light seed.

MRS. ECKFORD.—Light canary, nearly yellow. Similar to Primrose. Light seed.

ROSY CLASS.

FAIRY QUEEN.—White, penciled with pink. Black seed.

LADY BEACONSFIELD.—Yellowish white with rosy wings. Vigorous vine. Choice sort. Black seed.

LOTTIE ECKFORD.—White, shaded with pink and indigo. Similar to Captain Clark. Black seed.

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY.—Rose standard, white wings. The earliest in cultivation. Fine for forcing.

RED RIDING HOOD.—An entirely new type. White, with rose hood.

AURORA.—White flaked with rosy scarlet. One of the largest flowering varieties.

MRS. GLADSTONE.—Pale rose and buff. Fine, large flower. Black seed.

BLUSHING BEAUTY.—A heliotrope pink, suffused with lilac. Fine sort, not excelled. Similar to Mrs. Gladstone. Black seed.

VENUS.—Rose, with a buff and decided sulphur tint. Excellent sort. Late to flower. Black seed.

GAIETY.—Magenta and white striped. Very desirable. Carnation striped like Queen of the Isles.

QUEEN OF THE ISLES.—Carnation flowered. White and red stripe. Black seed.

APPLE BLOSSOM.—Bright rosy pink and white. Very choice. Similar to American Belle. Black seed.

IMPROVED PAINTED LADY.—Rosy crimson and white. An excellent sort. Short vine. Black seed.

SCARLET CLASS.

LADY PENZANCE.—Bright rose and pink. Very fine. Large flower. Similar to, but more scarlet than Orange Prince. Brown seed.

HER MAJESTY.—Rich, deep scarlet rose. Very fine. One of the best. Black seed.

SPLENDOR.—Crimson and magenta. Choice. Similar to Duchess of Edinburgh. Black seed.

MARS.—Fiery crimson. A fine sort.

FIREFLY.—Brightest of the scarlets. Fine solid color. Very similar to Cardinal. Black seed.

IGNEA.—Deep crimson. Fine flower. Good form. Black seed.

PURPLE CLASS.

PURPLE PRINCE.—Large, well-expanded flower, deep purple.

CAPTIVATION.—Wine color. Large shell formed flowers.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—Lavender mauve, purple and carnation striped. Fine sort. Black seed.

BOREATTON.—Purple crimson, very dark velvety maroon. Distinct color. Similar to Stanley. Dark seed.

BLUE CLASS.

COUNTESS OF RADNOR.—Delicate lavender and reddish mauve. Very superior—a good stock. Similar to Princess May. Brown seed.

CAPTAIN CLARK.—White, shaded blue, penciled.

EMILY ECKFORD.—Violet-blue, best of that color. Large, bold flower. Round spotted seed.

DOROTHY TENNANT.—Showy, purple-blue. Fine variety. Lighter colored than the Emily Eckford.

WAVERLY.—Grand blue. Body royal blue, with blue crimson standard.

MAID OF HONOR.—A great improvement on the old Butterfly. White edged, shaded blue.

MIXED CLASS.

EXTRA SPECIAL.—From new and largest flowering varieties. Finest colored sorts. Per lb. 75c.; per oz. 15c.

1st SELECTION.—All the above sorts mixed. Per lb. 50c.; per oz. 10c.

2d SELECTION.—An excellent mixture of good sorts. Per lb. 40c.; per oz. 10c.

3d SELECTION.—All dark. Blue and purple. Per lb. 35c.; per oz. 10c.

NASTURTIUMS, LANDRETHS'

DWARF NASTURTIUMS—6 to 12 Inches.

CRYSTAL PALACE GEM.—Sulphur spotted maroon. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

PRINCE HENRY.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

CHAMELEON.—Crimson, bronze and yellow, very effective. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

EMPRESS OF INDIA.—Foliage purple-blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers, a profuse bloomer of a most showy class. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

KING OF TOM THUMBS.—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson—a brilliant, effective sort. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

BRONZE CURLED.—Flowers of a bronze metallic lustre; a very distinct color. Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

CATTELL'S CRIMSON.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect. Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

PEARL.—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing pleasing effect. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

ROSE TOM THUMB.—Fine bloomer and a good rose color. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

KING THEODORE.—The darkest crimson. Foliage inclined to be dark green. An excellent sort. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

MIXED DWARF SORTS.—A mixture of the best Dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect; in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white. Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

TOM POUCE (MIXED).—Is a perfect gem for baskets, window boxes, etc.; it is not such a rank grower as the parent type; smaller leaves. Pkt. 10c.; per oz. 25c.

TALL NASTURTIUMS—3 to 10 Feet.

EDOUARD OTTO.—Brownish lilac. A peculiarly beautiful color. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

HEMISPHERICUM.—Orange, rosy scarlet blotches form a fine contrast with light colored sorts. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

HEINEMANNI.—Deep chocolate color. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

PEARL.—Delicate, creamy white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties. Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

SPIT FIRE.—Remarkable in its intensity of sparkling brilliancy; exceedingly showy; one of the finest sorts. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

DUNNETT'S ORANGE.—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy, deep orange flower. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

TALL BRIGHT ROSE.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower; quite distinct from usual colors. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

PRINCE HENRY.—Primrose flowers spotted with crimson. A choice sort. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

SCHILLINGI.—Very vigorous grower.—Flower yellow spotted with crimson. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

ATROSANGUINEA.—Flowers dark crimson, showy. Strong vine. Per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20c.

MIXED TALL SORTS.—A combination of many tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet, etc. Per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

HYBRIDS OF MADAM GUNTHER (MIXED COLORS).—An immense improvement over the old climbing varieties; many new and improved colors. Pkt. 10c.; per lb. \$3.50; per oz. 25c.

VEGETABLE NASTURTIUM.

COMMON YELLOW.—The green seed used for pickling. Dwarf mixed, per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c. Tall mixed, per lb. \$1.50; per oz. 15c.

EXCEPT WHERE NOTED, 5 CENTS PER PACKET.

Lawn Grass.

Emerald Green Grass Mixture.

60 POUNDS SEED TO THE ACRE.

For PARKS, GOLF, CROQUET AND TENNIS GROUNDS, CRICKET AND ATHLETIC FIELDS.

The Landreth Lawn Grass Mixture which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescription is of the best chosen varieties, as respects color, texture and permanency, and will be found clear of weed seeds. Any one who purchases cheap, badly mixed Lawn Grass will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness.

Lawn Grass is put up by us in Sealed Sacks of 20, 10 and 5 pounds weight. (No charge for sealing.) Reduced prices on large quantities.

Grass Seed Mixtures can be made of greater or less value per 100 lbs. according to the **Costs** and proportions of Seeds used; the lower the price per 100 lbs., of course, the cheaper the ingredients, just as in any other mixture. Prices charged by various Seed Establishments are no indication whatever of the merits of their combinations of Varieties—the cheapest Mixtures at first are often the dearest at the end.

The character of the prescriptions used by us are so absolutely of private record that they will not be divulged under any circumstances.

The composition of the Mixtures is such as an experience with Grasses shows adapted for the purposes intended.

Notice the prices are all by the pound, **Sixty Pounds** being required to seed an acre.

For quantities over 20 pounds the price is reduced.

We put up all the various Mixtures in sacks of 5, 10 and 20 pounds, and Grass for Surface Effect in Packages of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound.

Grass for Surface Effect.—This prescription consists of 100 parts, divided in such proportion between those grasses which our observation has indicated as best for general park effect, as respects color, density of herbage, vigor, quick recuperation after mowing, and permanency. The seed used are all well cleaned, and we believe them to be pure and full of vitality, and all persons using them are certain to secure a stand, provided the land be properly prepared and the seed sown at the proper time and at the right depth, and provided there be sufficient rainfall to germinate the seed. We cannot be responsible for the errors of the inexperienced. A pound of seed will sow a space of 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. **Sixty pounds** will sow an acre, but we recommend seventy or eighty pounds. Ordinary Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$15.00; per lb., 2c. Superior Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$18.00; per lb., 2c. Extra Special Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$35.00; per lb., 40c.

Grass to Resist Trampling on Athletic Grounds.—This prescription is also of 100 parts, but differs from our Park Lawn Grass in the list of varieties, a proportion of such sorts being here added as to better stand the wear and tear of trampling consequent upon games of Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and Base Ball. A pound will sow a space 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. **Sixty pounds** will sow an acre, but we recommend seventy or eighty pounds. Ordinary Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$20.00; per lb., 25c. Extra Special Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$35.00; per lb., 40c.

Grass for Shady Places.—Landreth's mixture of varieties produces a reliable stand under dense shade of either pine or hard wood trees in positions where all other grasses may have failed. **Sixty pounds** should be sown to the acre—or say one pound on a space 20 x 20 feet, or in proportion for other dimensions. Per 100 lbs., \$20.00; per lb., 25c.

Grass for Golf Links.—FOR THE COURSE—This produces a soft, dense and uniform turf except where influenced by soil conditions, which are certain to vary somewhat on an extended course. Ordinary Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$20.00; per lb., 25c. Extra Special Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$35.00; per lb., 40c.

For the Putting Green.—This will make a velvet or carpet-like sward. Ordinary Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$25.00; per lb., 30c.; Extra Special Mixture, per 100 lbs., \$35.00; per lb., 40c.

Old Lawns much in decay had best be plowed up, leveled up, and resown, but often this course is not convenient, certainly not if a lawn can be renovated by a system taking less time. In that case when prompt results are desirable, the old sod should be well combed by a harrow to tear out the dried grass and easily extracted dead roots. This operation also breaks the earth, putting it in a pulverized condition to receive seed, which may be sown broadcast, and falling between the living grass, roots into the friable and fresh soil, and is at once in position to germinate and occupy the space. On many lawns cut with the lawn mower there appear many pests—the Creeping Veronica and the Mouse-Eared Chickweed being prominent—which crowd out desirable grasses and mar the appearance of the sward. Under such circumstances it is advised to break up the parts affected and sow with seed of the Fescue, which will admit of such close cutting as to destroy all pestiferous plants. The seed of Fescue we quote at about 15 CENTS PER POUND.



Grass Seed for Pasture.

Mixed Grass Seed (for PERMANENT pasture on LIGHT soils), 60 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs., \$15.00; per lb., 20c.
Mixed Grass Seed (for PERMANENT pasture on HEAVY soils), 60 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs., \$15.00; per lb., 20c.
Mixed Grass Seed (for SHADY PLACES), 60 lbs. to acre. Per 100 lbs., \$20.00; per lb., 25c.

Read our Description of Grasses in Catalogue.

The Seed Heads of Sixteen Varieties of Grass, sometimes all, sometimes a part, used in various Lawn Grass Mixtures.

- 1 Herds or Red Top. 2 Crested Dogstail. 3 Rhode Island Bent. 4 Wood Meadow. 5 Hair Grass
- 6 Haddock Grass. 7 Canada Blue Grass. 8 Kentucky Blue Grass. 9 Hard Fescue.
- 10 Red Fescue 11 Various-leaved Fescue. 12 English Creeping Bent. 13 Rough Stalked Meadow.
- 14 Sheep's Fescue. 15 Sweet Vernal 16 Soft Meadow.

HINTS ON LAWN MAKING.

Much of the success of Lawn making depends upon the preparation of the ground. The land must be well plowed or dug, and harrowed or raked, to secure thorough pulverization, and after being reduced to a perfectly even surface should be cleared of stumps, stones, roots and other impediments. The soil should then be made firm with a heavy roller and top dressed with a good fertilizer, unless the land had received an application of seven to eight tons of very short, well-rotted stable manure before plowing. We will here remark that stable manure is the best of all fertilizers, but there being some difficulty in obtaining it, and objections to its use on account of its offensive appearance and smell, we recommend in Landreth's Lawn Fertilizer a good grade of concentrated fertilizer. Six to seven hundred pounds to the acre of such mixture should be applied. The fertilizer should be lightly harrowed in upon the seed bed, as it will be lost to the young plants if buried much beneath the surface. After the harrowing the ground should be severely rolled, that the earth and seed may be brought into close contact. Our Lawn Grass Mixture should be sown at the rate of sixty pounds to the acre and rolled down. Sowing in September and October will be found most advantageous in latitudes south of Philadelphia; in more northerly locations Spring sowing is most successfully practiced, the work being done in April and May.

Annual seeds, natural to the soil, are certain to spring up before the young grass becomes established, and an inexperienced person is likely to conclude that the weeds spring from weed seed in the grass seed, but all soils contain weed seeds, and upon tillage they are certain to vegetate. The weeds as they become large enough may be cut down or pulled up; after the first year their growth will cease. Frequent rolling is advantageous in producing a good Lawn by solidifying the soil, harassing insects and other vermin, and improving the level of the surface.

Students of agriculture will find the volume on the "Grasses of North America," by Professor W. J. Beale, of much value in assisting them in this interesting study.

On all Lawns will regularly appear, in greater or less numbers, a lot of interlopers, such as Buttercups, Plantains and Dandelions, all from seeds natural to the soil. These uninvited guests should always be dug out, otherwise subsequent labor will be increased one hundred fold by their seeding. Lawns may be advantageously dressed with stable manure in December, the long strawy portions being removed in March.

On those portions of Lawns as around the house, where an immediate result in grass effect is desired, sod may be used. Fair sod can generally be had on roadsides, and if carefully taken up and when laid down accurately jointed and solidified, and covered with half an inch of rich compost, it will at once start off and very soon be as much a fixture as the adjoining trees and shrubs.

Lawn Grass of good quality should produce a fair mat of herbage in from seventy to ninety days.

Some parties offering Lawn Grass at a low price are using the so-called Canada Blue Grass, which is not only worthless, but a pest and difficult to eradicate.

Some people, after seeding a piece of land with Lawn Grass, expect to see a green mat in two or three weeks, but in this they are unreasonable, as the better varieties of grass are slow to produce effect, and when an effect is quickly developed it is at the expense of adaptability and permanency. For instance, a fine mat of green color can be had in two weeks from a heavy sowing of White Clover, something very effective and pleasing to the eye, but Clover is not a Grass and is not suitable for Lawns, failing to produce that velvet-like effect, the result of the growth of the erect leaves produced by the best grasses, which habit fits them to quickly recover after mowing.

Manures or fertilizers for Lawns may be of many combinations. We recommend to those who prefer to do their own mixing a compound of

| | |
|--|--------|
| 300 pounds of superphosphate, costing say . . . | \$5.00 |
| 300 pounds dried meat, blood or fish, at | 6.00 |
| 400 pounds refuse common salt, at | 1.00 |

Or say per acre \$12.00

The quantity of the two first may be doubled to advantage, or even made stronger, as Grass will stand almost any amount of fertilizer.

The common salt used as an alterative and solvent will be found, through its affinity for moisture, to have a decided influence in keeping up the emerald green condition so desirable on a perfect Lawn. On growing Grass not more than three bushels to the acre should be applied in a season, and then best during a rain—never under a hot sun.

The difference in the rapidity of the growth of Grasses, their quality and their durability are subjects not only of much interest, but of the utmost importance, yet the general agricultural public knows very little about Grass. Farmers study closely the habits of different varieties of Corn, Wheat or Barley, but beyond two or three varieties of Clover, one each of Timothy, Orchard, Blue and Herds Grass, how little is known by the average farmer of Grasses, however well he may be informed in matters connected with the large seeding cereals.

Grasses are grown for three purposes: first, pasturage; second, hay; third, rest for the land and its invigoration.

To know what is best to do, which ever of these purposes be intended, is a test of agricultural capability, especially as the difference in soils makes the decision doubly difficult. However, there are farmers who have made a study of Grasses on various soils, and these men stand head and shoulders above those who have never learned anything of this most interesting agricultural subject.

A Velvet Sod

Any one can have it; corporations do not control it. It will grow in the back yard of a city house as well as in the front. It will grow in the village as well as in the meadow or on the hillside. It is the world-wide covering of the earth, as beautiful as flowers, more durable, less costly, nature's own blanket over the rocky soil. No trouble to prepare the soil to receive the seed, always a fair certainty of its growing, and when established a thing of beauty and a joy.

There exists no reason for unsightly, bare spots in yard or lawn, no reason except indifference to the beautiful, a want of energy, a want of system. Let none of these charges rest against you, reader, but put down Grass Seed wherever it is wanted, and rest assured you will be amply repaid in the satisfaction of having beautified your grounds, and of having set an example of good taste.

Grass, Agricultural Seeds and Sundries.

THESE PRICES CONSTANTLY SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS—THEREFORE, MERELY SUGGESTIVE.

Our customers may always depend upon getting the lowest prevailing prices. If you don't see what you want, ask your merchant to write to us about it, or you drop us a postal card. Latest quotations promptly given upon application. Postage extra, at the rate of 8 cents per pound, or 1 cent per 2 ounces.

BIRD SEEDS AND FOODS.

MIXED BIRD SEED.—The Seed, thoroughly re-cleaned and free from dirt, is put up in one pound packages. These packages contain a mixture of Canary, Millet and Rape Seed in correct proportions, with a separate package of Hemp Seed (to be given occasionally) also a piece of Cuttlefish Bone, thus comprising everything necessary for the sustenance of Cage Birds, and we feel certain they will give entire satisfaction to our customers per bush. ; per lb. \$0.10

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|----|
| CANARY SEED, UNMIXED | per bush. | ; per lb. | 10 |
| Cuttlefish Bone | per oz. 5c.; per lb. | | 20 |
| Hemp Seed | per bush. | ; per pt. | 5 |
| Lettuce Seed | per lb. | | 25 |
| Maw Seed | per lb. | | 15 |
| Millet, Bird | per bush. | ; per pt. | 6 |
| Mocking Bird Food (screw-top bottle) | per bottle | | 30 |
| Rape, English | per lb. | | 12 |
| Rape, German Summer | per lb. | | 15 |
| Rice, Unhulled, for Java Sparrows | per bush. | ; per pt. | 10 |
| Cheltenham Poultry Food | 5-lb. box, \$1.25; 1-lb. pkg. | | 30 |
| Coarse Ground Bone | per 100 lbs. \$2.00; per lb. | | 5 |
| E. P. Poultry Powder | per pkg. | | 15 |
| Gape Wires | each | | 10 |
| Haven's Climax Condition Powder | per pkg. | | 25 |
| Imperial Egg Food | per pkg. | | 50 |
| Meat Scraps | per 100 lbs. \$3.00; per lb. | | 4 |
| Pratt's Poultry Food | per pkg. | | 25 |
| Prepared Meat | per lb. | | 4 |

BROOM CORN.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-----------|----|
| EVERGREEN | bush. | ; per qt. | 10 |
|---------------------|-------|-----------|----|

BUCKWHEAT.

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|----|
| JAPANESE. —Earlier than the Silver Hull, seed larger, color rich brown, producing fine flour, habit of vine branching and spreading | per bush. \$1.25; per qt. | | 10 |
| SILVER HULL, PURE. —A large producer | per bush. \$1.20; per qt. | | 10 |

CASTOR BEANS.

| | | | |
|---|---------|--|----|
| ORNAMENTAL (See Ricinus Catalogue pp. 44) | per lb. | | 35 |
|---|---------|--|----|

COTTON SEED

We will not attempt a description of the Cotton plant or varieties, but be satisfied to simply announce that we have for sale the following varieties, which we offer at attached prices:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|----|
| EXTRA EARLY CAROLINA | per bush. \$4.25; per lb. | | 35 |
| NEW ORLEANS | per bush. 4.25; per lb. | | 35 |
| SEA ISLAND | per bush. 4.50; per lb. | | 20 |
| UPLAND | per bush. 4.00; per lb. | | 30 |

CLOVER SEEDS.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*).—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre per lb. \$0.20

ALFALFA or LUCERNE (*Medicago Sativa*).—In localities where it flourishes this is one of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and when every blade of grass droops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial Spring. It does not succeed on compact clay, nor on land with impermeable subsoil. Far from exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Cattle pastured upon Alfalfa are apt to eat off the crowns, consequently the best practice is to cut it and stall-feed the animals. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs. \$11.50 per lb. 14

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*).—The earliest large Clover. Possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasturage or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands, after three years in Alsike, and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasturage for bees. This Clover seeds itself freely the first year and every year, and does well as far north as Canada. This is sometimes added to pasturage mixture. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre. Per 100 lbs., \$14.00 per lb. 13

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lepedeza Striata*).—15 lbs. to the acre . . . per lb. 35

RED CLOVER, MAMMOTH.—On rich, loamy soils this variety, if the seed be true to name, develops twice as much bulk of stem and leaf as the common Red. Consequently it is very valuable as a fertilizer. It is a plant of longer life than the Common Red Clover, and earlier to start a Spring growth. Per lb. 15c.; per bush. \$5.25; per qt. 30

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*).—This is the most widely cultivated of the pastoral plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothers noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does best on stiff loams. Its habit of growth is rapid, and, though naturally a biennial, may, by close pasturage, be made to last three or more years. Sow in Autumn, south of the Potomac or Ohio, and in Spring in Northern States. Sow 16 lbs. to the acre.
Extra Superior per bush. \$4.75; per qt. 25
No. 1 Grade per bush. 4.35; per qt. 20

SAIN FOIN (*Onobrychis Sativa*).—This (not a Clover) in some sections is an important foliage plant, producing an immense quantity of green food, and, under favorable conditions, large crops of hay. It requires a lime soil and will not succeed north of the Potomac or Ohio. The seeds are of high value as food for fowls. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 14

SCARLET or CRIMSON CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*).—This Clover is very popular with the farmers of Delaware, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is being recognized throughout the West and South as a necessary and valuable addition to economical farming. May be sown at any time from May to October. Sown early, the first growth is available for pasture in the Fall, and still make a good crop of hay the following Spring, or may be turned under for Corn or other crops, and for that purpose is said to be even more valuable than the ordinary Red Clover. Rooting very deep, it supplies nitrogen and potash largely to the soil. Will grow a heavy crop of hay or seed on the poorest land. Sow 15 lbs. to acre. Horses and cattle are fond of the hay, which should be cut as soon as in full bloom. Taken altogether, the Scarlet or Crimson Clover is a great boon to the farming community, being principally used for plowing under as a green crop per 100 lbs., \$9.25; per lb. 10

GRASS SEEDS.

BROMUS INERMUS.—A strong-growing grass of the arid plains of Russia, thriving on lands too dry for other sorts. When grown on good soil it yields enormous crops. Its habit is to make strong tufts and to hold its color till after hard frost. Its vigorous character makes it a good grass for embankments. Its foliage is like rye, long, straight, broad, soft, light in color. Stronger than Orchard Grass. The seed stalks reach 2 to 4 feet in height, closely set with long leaves. The seed is borne after the manner of oats. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. \$0.22

BENT GRASS, RHODE ISLAND (*Agrostis Canina*).—Resembles Herds Grass, forming a fine turf even on thin soils. Doing especially well in salt atmospheres. The only Lawn Grass used at Newport. So similar to Herds Grass as to be almost indistinguishable. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per bush. \$2.25; per lb. 25

BENT GRASS, CREEPING (*Agrostis Stolonifera*).—Known in England as Florin, a good soil binder, does well on damp land. The favorite lawn grass in England, as unequaled by any other. Very similar to Blue Grass but of stronger growth. Sow 30 pounds to the acre per lb. 20

BLUE GRASS, CANADA (*Poa Compressa*).—For dry soils, sow 35 lbs. to the acre. per lb. 25

BLUE GRASS, KENTUCKY (*Poa Pratensis*).—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into the Winter. Though it makes fine quality hay it is not to be recommended for that purpose, being a light cropper. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. It flourishes best in limestone lands. Root of creeping habit, overpowering weeds. Only flowers once a year. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 15

BLUE GRASS, TEXAS (*Poa Arachnifera*).—This does well in the Gulf States, where by many it is considered superior to Kentucky Blue Grass. Once established in a favorite situation it becomes permanent per lb. 2.75

CLOVERS.—See page 49.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL (*Cynosurus Cristatus*).—Foliage deep green, lustrous, long, narrow, soft; a deep rooter. A fine lawn grass, invaluable in pastures. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per lb. 25

DUTCH GRASS (*Arunda Arenaria*).—Use as Land Grass to stop drifting per lb. 2.50

FESCUE GRASS, HARD (*Festuca Duriuscula*).—Does well on damp ground or in salt atmosphere; good for pasturage; retains its green color during drought. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 18

FESCUE GRASS, MEADOW (*Festuca Pratensis*).—The English Bent Grass. A perennial Grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round, smooth stems, two or three feet high, lustrous deep green leaves. In mountain lands of Virginia said to grow six feet high, foliage broad. The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture, especially in the South. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre, broadcast per lb. 15

FESCUE GRASS, SHEEP'S (*Festuca Ovina*).—Most diminutive of cultivated grasses, leaves, narrow or hair-like, grows in tufts, does well on dry soils or on rocky ledges, used in Lawn Grass. Sow 35 lbs. to the acre per lb. 16

VARIOUS-LEAVED FESCUE (*Festuca Heterophylla*).—A native of France and a valuable Grass for permanent pastures, especially on uplands. It yields a large bulk of herbage, but produces little feed after a mowing. Its beautiful, dark green foliage renders it suitable for park mixtures. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. 25

FOX-TAIL, MEADOW (*Alopecurus Pratensis*).—Resembles Timothy, but two weeks earlier to cut for hay; very hardy, does well under shade, large leaf producer. A spreading perennial of high favor in Europe; one of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pasture. Habit coarse, but suitable for park purposes. Succeeds best on well drained, rich, loamy or clayey soils; makes excellent hay and should be included in all permanent pastures. Better for pasturage than for hay. Its merits are earliness, quality and quantity. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per lb. 33

HERDS, OR RED TOP GRASS (*Agrostis Vulgaris*).—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. Takes two years to become established. If kept fed down close it is a good forage plant, but allowed to become rank it is wiry and innutritious. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre . per lb. 12

JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum Halapense*).—This has creeping, fleshy root stems. Valuable for holding soil where inclined to waste by rain per lb. 10

LAWN GRASS—See pages 47 and 48.

MEADOW GRASS, OAT (*Avena Elator*).—Quick growing sort, strong broad leaf, roots deeply, starts early, the cut grass dries rapidly. Valuable in cold latitudes. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre . per lb. 28

MEADOW GRASS, ROUGH STALK (*Poa Trivialis*).—Resembles Blue Grass; used in England for Lawns. Will flourish in dripping situations. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 30

MEADOW GRASS, WOOD (*Poa Nemoralis*).—Deep green; valuable in shady places, makes a good turf, endures drought; good for Lawns. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 35

MILLET, COMMON.—Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.
Per bush (50 lbs.), \$1.25 per qt. \$0.10

MILLET, FRENCH.—Sow 50 lbs. to the acre per lb. 08

MILLET, PEARL OR CAT TAIL.—Very productive, drill in two feet rows. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 15

MILLET, GERMAN (*Panicum Germanicum*).—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On Bloomsdale Farm, on one occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry, clean hay from three acres. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.
Per bush. \$1.60 per qt. 10

MILLET, HUNGARIAN (*Panicum Hungariensis*).—An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily and withstands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, the plant, in strong soil, reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but left to ripen seed it becomes hard and woody. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per bush. \$1.00 per qt. 10

KAFFIR CORN.—One of the non-saccharine sorghums. Drill in rows, cultivate like corn, blades make good fodder. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 12

MILO MAIZE, OR GUINEA, OR DHOURA CORN.—Thrives in driest localities, can be cut several times a season.
Sow 6 lbs. to the acre per lb. 15

ORCHARD GRASS, OR ROUGH COCKSFOOT (*Dactylis Glomerata*).—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding. It recovers rapidly. It stands drought better than any other Grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. In Summer it will grow more feed in a day than Blue Grass will in a week. It is disposed to grow in tussocks; a good preparation of the land, and uniform and liberal seeding is a good preventive. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and it yields an enormous quantity of hay of superior quality. It succeeds well in any soil, doing especially well in moist places. Should be sown in shady places and in all permanent pastures. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre per lb. 14

YELLOW OAT GRASS (*Avena Flavescens*).—A costly sort but very valuable by reason of its extreme earliness, it giving a fresh bite for cattle before any other variety has developed a leaf. Foliage somewhat resembling Italian Rye Grass. It does well on almost any soil, either dry or wet per lb. 1.25

RESCUE GRASS (*Bromus Shraderei*).—Does well on wet land and can be cut three times a year. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre . . . per lb. 25

RYE GRASS, ITALIAN (*Lolium Italicum*).—This is a variation of the Perennial Rye Grass, being much earlier and far more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and three times as much of it; it is not as durable. The leaves are long and soft; the foliage is a rich green, resembling rye, but lighter in color than the Perennial Rye Grass. It makes a great show, developing from seed the quickest of any of the valuable grasses. Is a stronger feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soil, and, in such, is the best grass for soiling, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. It is not suited for permanent pastures, for, though making a splendid appearance for one or two years, it then dies and leaves the land bare, having smothered out all other Grasses. Its strong germinative power, its rapid development, its luxuriant herbage, its hardy habit, its nutritive qualities, all point to it as a valuable Grass. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre . . per lb. 12

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium Perenne*).—Long a stand-by among the best farmers of England. Leaves long, narrow and fine. Darker in color than the Italian, not more than half as large, and slower to develop. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard. It requires a moist climate, and, in such, stands for six or seven years. Perennial Rye Grass will resist overflow, and does well on sloping banks, as its roots are very fibrous and mat-like. It revels on deep tenacious soils. With Orchard, Timothy and Blue Grass in proper proportions is therefore formed a combination for permanent pastures, possessing the chief merits of any prescription that can be drawn for pasturage, but it is not suitable for Lawns. The seed is always of certain germination. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 10

TEOSINTE (*Reana Luxurians*). per oz. 15c.; per lb. 1.25

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*).—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to ripen seed, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on loamy soils. It is a large producer, two or three tons of hay being frequently made; the aftermath is, however, light. It is keenly relished by all stock, especially horses, and is generally more free from dust than other hays. It is better for hay than for pasturage. Sow to the acre, if sown alone, 15 lbs. per bush. (45 lbs.) 2.00

SWEET SCENTED VERNAL GRASS, PERENNIAL (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum*).—One of the earliest in Spring and latest in Autumn. It is almost the only Grass that is fragrant, and to its presence our hay fields owe much of their charm. It has little nutritious properties in itself, but it is well known that on pastures where it abounds the finest mutton is produced. It does best on light loams and medium sands, but dies out on black prairie soil. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre if sown alone per lb. 65

VICIA VILLOSA (*Hairy Vetch*).—A native of Russia. All animals eat it both green and cured. Difficult to cure; mostly used for feeding green, for silos, and for plowing under as a manure. Analysis demonstrates the plant to be of high value. It does not flourish in wet land, but needs considerable rain during its early growth. Broadcast 2 bushels to the acre in September and October in the South, and in April in the North per bush. 5.00

PASTURAGE GRASSES.

LANDRETHS' MIXTURE.

The preparation of the land for permanent pasture is a labor that must not be slighted, and though farm work cannot be reduced to the nicety of Lawn culture, we nevertheless direct attention to our directions on Lawn making, and would say that the nearer the directions are followed the greater the probability of success. It must, however, be borne in mind that a pasture sod cannot be obtained in one year.

The judicious selection of Grass Seed for the creation of a durable pasture requires a knowledge obtained only by an intimate study of the habits of varieties as respects quality of herbage and vigor of constitution. Except in the Blue Grass sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, it is not sufficient always to select the one Grass indigenous to the district, for it may not possess the double quality desirable for green pasture and hay, for hardness and permanence, which combination of qualities and character is best found in a mixture of sorts. That prescription, to be thoroughly scientific, should be adapted to the geological composition of the soil, be it slaty, calcareous or alkaline, as well as the mechanical condition of the soil, be it sandy, loamy or clayey. These conditions vary so much that no one can attempt to be entirely exact in a recommendation for Grasses to be planted. We cannot more than undertake to prescribe for soils heavy, as clay or deep loam; medium, as light loam or peat; light, as sand, slate or gravel. We are prepared to furnish single Grasses, or two or three in a mixture, to meet the requirements of any ordinary farmland for the production of hay; or, if permanent pasture is desired, we are prepared to furnish mixtures for soils either heavy or light.

Landreths' Mixtures of Grass Seeds for Permanent Pastures.

FOR HEAVY SOILS.—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such grasses as experience has indicated as productive of herbage and most durable on heavy soils. Per 100 lbs. \$15.00; per lb. \$0.20

FOR LIGHT SOILS.—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds, divided into proportions between such varieties of grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects amount of leafy product and permanence. Per 100 lbs. \$15.00; per lb. 20

In all mixtures for Pasture we recommend a multiplication of varieties all having more or less distinct seasons of development, bringing about a continuity of verdant growth.

SUNDRIES.

HOTBED CLOTH.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Extra Heavy, water proof | per yd. | \$0.20 |
| Heavy | per yd. | 10½ |
| Medium | per yd. | 8 |

IMPLEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Insect Powder Guns, Large | each | 16 |
| Insect Powder Guns, Small | each | 8 |
| Paris Green Sifter | each | 20 |
| Paris Green Sifter "Pecks" | each | 60 |
| Water Bellows | each | 2.00 |
| Mole Traps, Wrought Iron—Imported | each | 30 |
| Mole Traps, Olmstead Pattern | each | 1.50 |
| Mole Traps, Perfection Pattern | each | 2.00 |
| Seed Drills, Mathew Pattern | each | 6.50 |
| Seed Drills, New Model | each | 6.00 |
| Seed Sower, Cahoons', Hand | each | 4.00 |
| Wheel Hoes, Lee's, Hand | each | 4.50 |
| Wheel Hoes, Lee's, Horse | each | 7.50 |

INSECTICIDES.

| | |
|---|----|
| Carbolic Powder . . . 1 lb. can, 20c.; 5 lb. can, 75c.; per lb. in bulk | 10 |
| Granulated Tobacco and Sulphur . in pkgs. 25c. and 50c. each. | |
| Hellebore, White Powdered ¼ lb. 10c.; ½ lb. 15c.; lb. | 25 |
| London Purple per lb. | 20 |
| Paris Green 5-lb. pkgs. \$1.00; 3-lb. pkgs. 65c.; 2-lb. pkgs. 45c.; 1-lb. pkgs. 25c.; ½-lb. pkgs. | 15 |
| Persian Insect Powder per bottle, 15c.; per lb. | 30 |
| Slugshot 5 and 10 lb. pkgs., 5c. lb.; in bulk, 4c. lb. | |
| Thymo-Cresol, or Sheep Dip, in cans, per gal. \$1.75; ½ gal. 1.00; qt. 65c.; 8-oz. bottle, 35c.; 4-oz. 20c. | |
| Tobacco Dust per 100 lbs. \$2.00; lb | 5 |
| Tobacco Stems, Granulated per bale, \$2.00; per lb. | 3 |
| Tobacco Stems per 100 lb. \$1.00; per lb. | 3 |

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

| | |
|---|----|
| English, in Bricks, of Unsurpassed Quality. | |
| Per brick (of about 1½ lbs.) | 15 |
| (Postage, 12c. extra). | |

NEST EGGS.

| | |
|--|---|
| Wainwright's Medicated doz. 20c.; each | 3 |
| Porcelain doz. 25c.; each | 3 |
| Woodward's Medicated doz. 40c.; each | 4 |

OATS.

VIRGINIA WINTER.—This remarkably heavy and hardy Oat was first widely and highly recommended by D. Landreth & Sons in 1869, and has since been largely cultivated by us, both upon our Virginia plantation and on our Pennsylvania farm. It will stand all ordinary Winters as far North as Philadelphia—the past year of '99 there being grown a fine crop of thirty acres on Bloomsdale Farm, drilled 15th September, and at harvest, **three weeks ahead** of Spring Oats, and producing **seventy** bushels to the acre of grain weighing **thirty-eight** pounds to the bushel. Its quick maturity, due to its Autumn and early Spring growth, brings its cutting season twenty days ahead of Spring Oats, and consequently ahead of the Autumn rains often so injurious to the Oat crop after cutting.

This Oat should be drilled in September and October. When sown early, the Autumn growth affords most **luxuriant pasturage**—the grazing of cattle not injuring it in the least—in fact improving it as a subsequent grain producer. It can be pastured up to hard frost and wherever the earth is not so soft as to be cut up by the feet of cattle.

Our Pennsylvania crop was twice the past winter subjected to a zero temperature and stood all Winter unprotected by snow and exposed to many furious storms which injured wheat much more than it did these Oats. It is as **hardy as the strongest wheat**.

The Bloomsdale stock of Virginia Winter Oats is absolutely free from **cheat** or **chess** always found in Winter Oats from the Southern States.

We sell these Oats in sacks of 70 pounds at the retail price, \$1.60. Equivalent to 80c. per bush. of 35 lbs. No charge for sacks.

ONION SETS.

See page 27.

OSAGE ORANGE.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| For Hedges | per bush. \$7.00; per lb. \$0.40 |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|

FIELD PEAS.

Sown for plowing in as Green Manures. Very valuable fertilizers.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| CANADA FIELD (3 feet) | per bush. 1.75 |
| COW PEAS, or SOUTHERN BLACK EYE (5 to 6 ft.) per bush. | 2.25 |
| COW PEAS, or SOUTHERN CLAY PEAS (5 to 6 ft.) per bush. | 2.25 |

PLANTS AND ROOTS.

We grow at Bloomsdale large quantities of vegetable plants and roots, and can supply all the varieties listed below in their proper season. For late Cabbage and Celery plants, see our Midsummer List issued July 1.

| | |
|---|------|
| ASPARAGUS (Conover's Colossal).—Two-year-old roots. | |
| Per 100, 70c.; per 1000, \$4.50 | |
| ASPARAGUS (Palmetto).—Two-year-old roots . Per 100, 70c.; per 1000, 4.50 | |
| ARTICHOKES (Jerusalem).—Per qt., 10c.; postpaid, 25c.; per bush. | 2.75 |
| CABBAGE PLANTS (Cold Frame).—Ready March and April. Early Jersey Wakefield per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, 8.00 | |
| CABBAGE PLANTS (Hotbed).—Ready April 1. Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Drumhead, Landreths' Earliest | |
| Per 100, 40c.; per 1000, 3.00 | |
| CAULIFLOWER PLANTS (Cold Frame).—Ready in March and April. Early Snowball per doz. 75c.; per 100, 4.00 | |
| CAULIFLOWER PLANTS (Hotbed).— | |
| Per doz. 25c.; per 100 \$1.50; per 1000 10.00 | |
| CELERY PLANTS. —Ready July 1. Golden Self-Blanching, Golden Dwarf, White Plume, etc per 100 40c.; per 1000 3.00 | |

PLANTS AND ROOTS—Continued.

EGG-PLANTS.—Ready in May and June. **Landreth's Improved Large Purple.** Out of hotbeds per doz. 35c.; per 100 \$2.50
HOP ROOTS per doz. 50c.; per 100 2.00
HORSE RADISH SETS.

Per doz. 10c.; 100 50c.; 1000, \$3.00; by mail, postpaid, per doz. 20

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ready in May and June. **Large Sweet Bell** per doz. 20c.; per 100 1.00
RHUBARB ROOTS each 10c.; per doz. 75c.; per 100 5.00

SAGE (*Holt's Mammoth*).—A large-leaved variety that will come in general use. It spreads rapidly, never runs to seed, and when once planted will take care of itself each 15c.; per doz. 1.00

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June. We grow large quantities of the following varieties, and can make contracts for large lots: **Red Nansemond, Yellow Nansemond.**

Per 100 25c.; per 1000 2.00

TOMATO PLANTS.—Ready in May and June. We make a specialty of Tomato plants, and can always supply in season well-grown plants of the leading varieties . . per doz. 20c.; per 100 \$1.00; per 1000 8.00

POP CORN (For the Boys' Gardens).

Ordinary per 100 lb. \$4.50; per lb. 5
Rice per lb. 10

RAPE SEED.

English per lb. 12
German per lb. 15
Dwarf Essex per lb. 14

RICE.

Unhulled per pint 10
Wild (valuable food for wild fowl) per lb. 20

ROFFEA.

For tying up plants, bunching Asparagus, a very serviceable article. per 100 lb. \$16.00; per lb. 20

SEED RYE.

WHITE.—Pure strain of White Winter Rye per bush. 1.00
THOUSAND-FOLD.—A very strong grower, tillering out better than any other sort, and consequently drilled thinner, only six quarts being required to sow an acre. The straw grows seven feet high, and has grown eight, producing forty bushels to the acre. The seed is quite white per bush. 1.15
Spring per bush. 1.50

SEED WHEAT—Suggestive Prices.

DIETZ LONGBERRY per bush. \$1.40
FULCASTER per bush. 1.40
FULTZ per bush. 1.30
LANDRETH per bush. 1.40
RED MEDITERRANEAN per bush. 1.40
GENESEE per bush. 1.40
WINTER FIFE per bush. 1.60

SOAPS TO KILL INSECTS.

Carbolic Soap per cake 8
Carbolic Acid and Whale Oil Soap per cake 8
Hellebore, Tobacco, Whale Oil mixed, per can 15
Whale Oil Soap 2-lb. can, 20c.; 5-lb can, 40c.; per lb. in bulk 6

SORGHUM.

Grown both for molasses and forage. In Kansas, in 1895, 500,000 acres were grown principally for forage.

EARLY AMBER.—This variety of cane is of *extra early* maturity, and is, therefore, infinitely superior to all other varieties which ripen so late as to afford but little time for pressing between the periods of maturity and frost. Very remarkable results are recorded of its molasses producing qualities, used largely for forage . . . per 100 lbs. \$5.50; per lb. 6

EARLY ORANGE.—Fuller than the Amber, thicker in stem, more foliage. Said to be a valuable variety . . . per 100 lbs. \$5.50; per lb. 6

SUNFLOWER.

RUSSIAN.—Producing a very large head, generally one to each stalk. The seed is valuable for chicken feed . . . (25 lbs. for \$1.25); per lb. \$0.08

TOBACCO SEED.

Like all other cultivated plants, Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and assortments, and the progressive Tobacco grower plants only those most profitable to him as respects soil and his market, both of which must be studied. Red clay subsoils, with rich top soils, generally produce the best, dark, rich, export tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel, with subsoil of light brown or red clay, develop the best stemming Tobacco and fillers. Flat lowlands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Limestone soils, dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burleigh, which, when well grown, is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts. This list of so-called varieties of Tobacco runs up into hundreds, many the result only of a difference in soil. We have selected a limited number of varieties of such as will meet any requirements under the classification of adaptability. We solicit orders for seed, believing our stocks to be of excellence, and knowing a change of seed, when good stock can be obtained, is generally of great advantage to the planter.

The varieties of seed which we offer are as follows:

SEED (to produce)—YELLOW PLUG WRAPPERS.

LONG-LEAVED GROWTH.

Yellow Orinoco per lb. \$2.00; per oz. \$0.20

SEED (to produce)—DARK PLUG WRAPPERS.

(BROAD-LEAVED GROWTH.)

Hestor per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20
Tuckahoe per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

SEED (to produce)—SLUG FILLERS.

Sweet Orinoco per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20
Flannagan per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Big Frederick per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Burleigh per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

SEED (to produce)—CIGAR FILLERS.

Landreth.—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania . . . per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20
Acclimated Havana per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Connecticut Seed Leaf per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Maryland Broad Leaf per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

SEED (to produce)—CIGAR WRAPPERS.

Landreth.—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania . . . per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20
Pennsylvania (Lancaster Co., Pa.) per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Island.—Broad-leaved per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Glessner per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

CUBAN SEED.

Cuban Seed is in demand by growers in the Gulf State where it has been demonstrated that grades can be grown equal to the best Havana. The seed we offer is the best to be obtained in the Island of Cuba.

Vuelta Abajo per lb. \$4.00; per oz. \$0.40
Partidas per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40
Remedios per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

SUMATRA SEED.

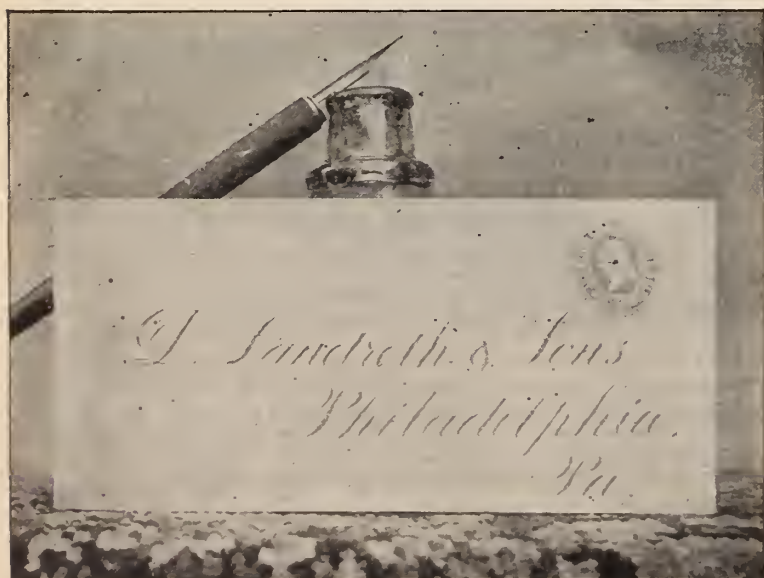
Rano de Suamtra per paper, 25c.; per oz. 3.00
Deli de Sumatra per paper, 25c.; per oz. 3.00

SEED (for)—CIGARETTES.

Hyco per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20
Bradley.—Broad-leaved per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20
Sterling per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20

SEED (for)—SNUFF.

Blue Pryor per lb. \$2.00; per oz. 20
Flannagan per lb. 2.00; per oz. 20



SHOPPING BY LETTER.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Brings Our Seeds to Every Man's Door,

Therefore There is No Trouble Obtaining Seeds
by Mail.

We cannot supply Seeds of more reliable quality than are sold by us to our Wholesale Customers. From localities where they are not sold by Merchants, we shall be pleased to receive Orders by Mail. Retail Priced List furnished on application.

U. S. Money Orders Can be Obtained at Almost Every
Post-Office.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

To meet the increasing demand for rare and valuable varieties of small Fruit Plants, we offer herewith a select list of highly meritorious varieties. It is our intention to confine ourselves to a limited number of selected varieties such as can be relied upon to produce thoroughly satisfactory fruit.

PRICES QUOTED ARE SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATION.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry plants at the dozen rates will be mailed free of postage, but at the one hundred rates, 25 cents per one hundred must be added to cover postage, packing, etc.

Plant in rows 4 feet apart and set 18 inches apart in the row. This spacing requires about 7,300 plants to the acre.

The plants we furnish are well-rooted layers from the open ground, carefully taken up, cleaned, the roots straightened and tied in bunches of one half dozen to fifty. Those marked (P) have pistillate flowers and must be planted among the staminate plants in order that the flowers may be fertilized.

BISMARCK.—Similar to the Bubach, except that this is a self-fertilizing variety of good size, fine glossy color, good shape and good quality; plant vigorous and productive. Early to medium, dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.00; one thousand, \$4.00.

CLYDE (EARLY).—Of recent introduction, a great favorite and considered by many one of the best. Large size, excellent color, superior quality, and very firm for an early sort. Plant a very vigorous grower, with large, clean, dark foliage, free from blight and exceedingly prolific; regarded as one of the most valuable early ripening varieties for home use or nearby market. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.00; one thousand, \$4.00.

WILLIAM BELT.—Pronounced by fruit men to be the largest berry that grows; larger than Sharpless and superior in every respect. Enormous bearer of the best quality. Plant vigorous, healthy and prolific. A very desirable variety for fancy market. Dozen, 40c.; one hundred, \$1.00; one thousand, \$4.00.

NICK OHMER.—A new and very promising variety. It has been given a thorough test by the leading strawberry growers in the country, who are enthusiastic in its praise. The plant is a large, strong grower, sending out an abundance of strong runners, and probably not surpassed in



NICK OHMER.

health, vigor and productiveness by any other variety. Fruit of large size, uniform, and of a rich, glossy crimson, firm, solid and excellent in quality. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.00; one thousand, \$4.00.

BRANDYWINE.—The most valuable all-around berry, medium size, very brilliantly colored, perfect in shape, an excellent shipping sort of fine quality, exceedingly prolific, medium to late. Dozen, 40c.; one hundred, 75c.; one thousand \$3.50.

We also recommend and can furnish the following varieties: Lady Thompson, Glen Mary, Timbrell, Gaudy, Bubach, Sharpless and Van Deman. Price, dozen, 35c.; one hundred, 75c.; one thousand, \$3.50.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberry plants at dozen rates will be mailed free; at the one hundred rates add 40c. per hundred to cover postage, packing, etc. Any good strong mellow soil that will raise corn, and which has been deeply pulverized, will raise good raspberries. Set the plants in rows that will admit of free cultivation—say seven feet apart and three feet apart in the row. This requires 2,000 plants to the acre. Increase the crop by clean mellow culture, and mulch where practicable for winter as well as for summer.

COLUMBIAN.—A remarkably vigorous grower, the canes sometimes reaching a height of ten feet; perfectly hardy and immensely productive. It propagates from the tips and never suckers from the roots. In general appearance it resembles the Shaffer's Colossal, of the same large size, globular form and deep purplish-red color. It adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; of rich, sprightly flavor, and considered one of the best for canning or evaporating. The most desirable of all raspberries. Dozen, 60c.; one hundred, \$3.00; one thousand, \$15.00.

MUNGER.—A promising new blackcap of enormous size, and considered the best and most productive blackcap raspberry in cultivation. It somewhat resembles Gregg, though of better flavor and a better shipper and of better quality. In size it excels Gregg by almost twenty-five per cent; extra fine for canning and evaporating. Its season of ripening is from five to eight days later than Gregg. Canes strong, upright in growth and have never yet been affected by cold. Munger always brings the highest price and ranks first among fancy fruits. Dozen, 75c.; one hundred, \$2.00; one thousand, \$10.00.

CUMBERLAND.—A new blackcap and claimed to be the largest raspberry known, single specimens sometimes measuring one inch in diameter, while they are uniformly very large. The plant is extremely hardy



CUMBERLAND.

and wonderfully productive, producing regularly and uniformly large crops. In quality equal to the very best; season a little in advance of Gregg. Dozen, 75c.; one hundred, \$5.00; one thousand, \$40.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—The most desirable yellow raspberry ever introduced, and especially desirable for home use; a seedling of the Cuthbert, possessing canes of equal vigor and even greater productiveness. Berries are large, of beautiful bright yellow color and of excellent quality; medium to late. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.50; one thousand, \$10.00.

GREGG.—Considered one of the very best late blackcaps, and a very popular variety, thriving best in strong soil. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and with proper care produces profusely large berries, firm and of fine flavor; midseason. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.00; one thousand, \$8.00.

We can also furnish the following well known and desirable varieties: Cuthbert, Loudon, Miller, Brandywine, Hansell and Thompson's. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$1.50; one thousand, \$10.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOGAN BERRY (RASPBERRY-BLACKBERRY).—This is a decided novelty, and has proven a valuable addition to our fruits. The plants are unlike either the raspberry or blackberry, and are of low-growing habit, more like the dewberry, of very large, strong canes or vines, without thorns, but have very fine, soft

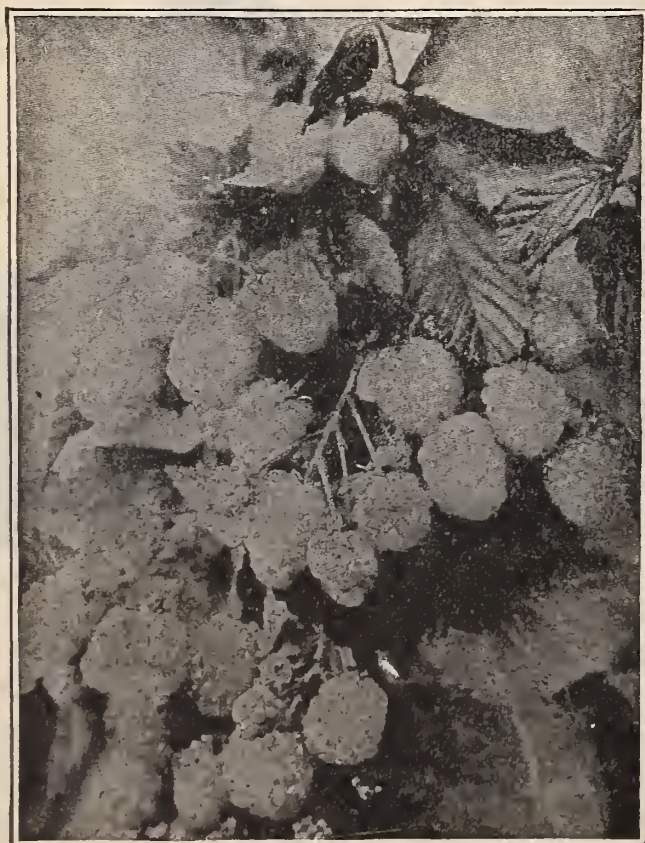
spines like those found on raspberry plants; leaves of deep green color, coarse and thick, more like the raspberry's than the blackberry's. The fruit is as large as the largest blackberry, and of the same shape, with similar globules; color, when fully ripe, a dark, rich red. It partakes of both the flavors of the raspberry and blackberry,



THE LOGAN BERRY.

being a combination of the two mixed, a very pleasant, mild, vinous flavor, delightful to the taste, not found in any other fruit, but peculiar to this alone. It is excellent for the table, eaten fresh or cooked, and for jelly or jams is without an equal. The fruit is firm and carries well; seeds small and few. Ripens very early—beginning with strawberry. We advise every one to try it. Price, three for 60c.; \$1.50 per dozen; \$7.00 per hundred.

ICEBERG.—The New White Blackberry. The paradox of the fruit world. A most wonderful plant, bearing the snowiest white berries ever



ICEBERG.

seen. The canes bending in various directions with their load of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that

the seeds, which are unusually small, may be seen in the berries when ripe. Clusters, larger than those of Lawton; berries as large, earlier, sweeter, and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe. Price by mail, postpaid, 15c. each; six for 75c.; twelve for \$1.50. By express, \$10.00 per hundred.

JAPAN GOLDEN MAYBERRY.—The berries are of a golden straw color, as large as the Cuthbert raspberry, ripening in April before strawberries, and a month before the earliest raspberries. Bushes are of spreading habit, with tree-like tops, the branches being covered with large handsome blossoms, which are soon followed by great, sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. Its earliness will make it valuable. Each, 10c.; dozen, \$1.00; one hundred, \$5.00.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.—We urge all our customers to plant at least a few, feeling confident it will please. It belongs to the Raspberry family and is very hardy, a strong, vigorous grower and the most productive berry known. The fruit commences to ripen early in July and continues in bearing a long time. The fruit is borne in great clusters. Each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the calyx, forming a sort of burr, covered with purplish red hairs so thickly as to present the appearance of a moss rosebud. The flavor of the fruit is entirely different from any other berry, being very sprightly, sweet and juicy, of a delicate and luscious flavor peculiar to itself. For canning or preserving it is very superior, retaining its fresh, sprightly flavor after being cooked. The wine made from this berry is delicious. Each, 10c.; dozen, 75c.; one hundred, \$2.00.

BLACKBERRIES.

The culture of the blackberry is about the same as that of the raspberry, thriving on almost any soil, though more profitable under rich cultivation. Manure and fertilize the ground abundantly, and remove all old canes as soon as possible after picking, and thin to three or four canes to the hill. Plant in rows 7 feet apart and 3 feet in row, thus setting out 2,000 plants to the acre.

Blackberry plants will be sent by mail at the dozen rates free of postage; at the one hundred rates add 40c. per hundred to cover postage, packing, etc.

ERIE.—This is the largest of all blackberries; canes thrifty, hardy and productive; berries extra large, roundish, jet black, glossy and firm, and of good quality. A great seller in market. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$2.00; one thousand, \$10.00.

RATHBUN.—A variety of greatest value. The berries are mammoth, jet black, very glossy, of permanent color, are without core, extra fine



RATHBUN.

in flavor. The plants sucker but little, make a strong, upright main cane, from which are produced numerous long, drooping branches, which reach to the ground and root readily. It might be inferred that this is a dewberry, but it is purely blackberry of tipping root habit. Canes perfectly hardy, having withstood a temperature of fifteen degrees below zero without injury. Ripens with Wilson. Dozen, \$1.00; one hundred, \$8.00.

ELDORADO.—Decidedly the best in quality of any blackberry known. It has many desirable merits, both in fruit and cane. The plant is of medium growth, stocky, hardy and very productive. Fruit large, sweet and delicious. Dozen, 60c.; one hundred, \$2.00; one thousand, \$15.00.

AUSTIN'S DEWBERRY (EARLY)—A new variety from Texas, surpassing in productiveness anything ever seen in the dewberry. It has borne enormous crops each season, and is growing larger and finer every year. It is of a glossy, shining black color. Its flavor is most excellent. The berries are large from the first to the last picking. This is strictly



AUSTIN'S DEWBERRY.



ELDORADO.

a dewberry, both in habit of growth and flavor of fruit. It is very early; it is hardier than a blackberry and never fails. It is very prolific and on account of its early ripening soon after the strawberry it sells at highest prices. Dozen, 75c.; one hundred, \$2.00; one thousand, \$10.00.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—This has proven itself a great favorite, thriving in all soils, from Maine to California. Plant hardy and productive; fruit very large, one and one-half inches long and an inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious, without any hard centre. It is one of



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

the best in quality of the blackberry family. We recommend this berry with great confidence. Ripening, as it does, before any other blackberry, it proves extremely profitable as a market berry. Dozen, 60c.; one hundred, \$1.50; one thousand, \$10.00.

We can also furnish the following popular varieties: Ohmer, Lovett, Snyder, Lawton and Wilson. Dozen, 50c.; one hundred, \$2.00; one thousand, \$10.00.

GOOSEBERRIES.

CHAUTAUQUA—A new white gooseberry of the largest size, and on account of its beauty, large size, attractive appearance, wonderful productiveness, strong, healthy habit, is becoming a great favorite. The quality is excellent, and no other variety equaling it in size and productiveness. Each, 30c.; dozen, \$3.00, postpaid.

INDUSTRY—Is a strong, healthy, upright, vigorous grower, and one that we can recommend, both for the garden and market plantation. Fruit large, dark red, and of excellent quality. Each, 30c.; dozen, \$2.50, postpaid.

COLUMBUS—Of large size, oval in form, skin greenish-yellow and of the finest quality. Plant a strong, robust grower. Foliage large and glossy and free from mildew, which should make it a very valuable variety. Each, 30c.; three for 75c.; dozen, \$2.50, postpaid.

DOWNING—An American variety and a well-known favorite, of large size and excellent quality, whitish-green, fresh, soft, juicy, good; plant vigorous and productive. A valuable market sort and excellent for family use. Each, 15c.; three for 35c.; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

CURRENTS.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—This is a universal favorite. Plant a remarkably strong grower, wonderfully prolific and comes to bearing at two years of age. Fruit large, dark red, equal in size to Cherry, of better flavor and five times as prolific. One of the very best. Each, 15c.; three for 35c.; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

NORTH STAR—Red, a very rapid grower, succeeding on all soils, very hardy, productive, and of excellent quality. Fruit not so large as the Cherry, but valuable on account of its great productiveness and superior quality. This is perhaps the sweetest currant grown. Each, 10c.; three for 25c.; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

CHERRY—A very popular market variety, usually bringing a few cents more than any other variety. Very large, deep red, bunches short. Plants stout, vigorous and very productive. Each, 10c.; three for 25c.; dozen, \$1.00, postpaid.

WHITE GRAPE—A large and productive white currant of fine quality, bunch large and long; plant a strong, vigorous grower. No garden complete without a few of these. Each, 10c.; three for 25c.; dozen, 75c., postpaid.

GRAPES.

Grapes will flourish and bear abundantly on any good, dry soil, and we offer herewith a select list of varieties that are adapted to almost every locality. Plant in rows 10 feet apart, and 6 or 8 feet apart in the row, or on both sides of an arbor.

ALICE—A new and beautiful red grape which has now been tested in various States, receiving high commendation. Ripens with Concord, a remarkably good keeper and shipper; hardiest in vine and fruit; strong grower; immense yield; high quality, rich in sugar, few seeds, firm, free from foxiness. A variety well worthy of extensive planting. Each, 50c.; three for \$1.25; dozen, \$4.50.



CAMPBELL'S EARLY—A valuable and delicious grape of recent introduction. The vine is very strong, hardy and vigorous, with thick, healthy, vigorous foliage, an abundant bearer. Berries very large, black, with light-purplish bloom, skin thin, flesh firm, but tender, parting easily from its few and small seeds; flavor rich, sweet and delicious. Season very early. Each, \$1.00; three for \$2.50, mail or express.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—A strong, healthy grower, hardy and productive. Color white, bunch and berries large, compact shouldered, skin thick, firm, flesh tender, juicy, but with little pulp; ripens before Concord. A very promising variety. Each, 25c.; three for 60c.; dozen, \$2.00, postpaid.

DELAWARE—In quality it is without an equal, being sweet, sugary and vinous; with a musky aroma. Bunch small and compact, berries small and a beautiful light red; vine a comparatively slender grower, though quite hardy. Ripens a little earlier than Concord. Each, 25c.; three for 60c.; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—A very early grape, of the best quality, entirely free from foxiness. The berries are of medium size; color greenish-white; skin thin and fine quality, almost melting in the mouth; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. No home garden complete without this valuable variety. Each, 25c.; three for 60c.; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

COLERAIN (EARLY)—A new variety. Regarded as one of the best native white grapes in cultivation. Color a light green with delicate whitish bloom; size medium; ripens early and hangs well on the bunch; skin thin and tender; flesh juicy and remarkably sweet. A very desirable variety. Each, 35c.; three for \$1.00; dozen, \$3.00, mail or express.

McPIKE.—A wonderful new grape, equal if not superior to Black Hamburg in quality; perfectly hardy and earlier than Concord; bunches large, even and compact; berries of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference, covered with a beautiful blue-black bloom, of superb



McPIKE.

quality, pulp sweet and tender to the centre, skin thin, delicious flavor, small seeds; a grape that will keep perfectly 100 days on the vine in good condition, and a remarkably good shipper; a grape without fault and which has taken the premium wherever shown. Vine hardy and very vigorous. Price, one year old, \$1.25 each; two year old, \$1.75 each.

We can also furnish the following reliable varieties: Brighton, Concord, Niagara, Moore's Early, Duchess and Pocklington. Each 20c.; dozen, \$1.50, postpaid.

PEARS.

Our collection consists only of the popular and best varieties. Prices of other leading standard sorts will be quoted on application. Pear trees should be planted on rich, well tilled soil and kept under good cultivation for best results. Plant twenty feet apart, requiring 108 trees to the acre.

ANJOU.—This variety can be highly recommended, being an excellent keeper and ripening about Christmas. A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting; one of the most valuable, always commanding the highest prices. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Each, 30c.; three for 75c., postpaid; large trees by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 dozen.

BARTLETT (EARLY).—A very popular pear, of large size and a general favorite; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor; bears young and abundantly; too well known to need further description. Each, 30c.; three for 75c., postpaid; large trees by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

LAWRENCE.—As an early winter pear this variety is unsurpassed. Fruit medium to large; golden yellow; melting, pleasant, aromatic; very good. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Ripening November to December. Each, 30c.; three for 75c., postpaid; large trees by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

HOWELL.—One of the finest American pears; large, yellow, with beautiful red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, good; ripening September to October. Tree a free grower, hardy and valuable. Each, 30c.; three for 75c., postpaid; large trees by express, 40c. each; \$3.50 dozen.

KIEFFER.—One of the most valuable market pears ever introduced. Enormously productive and comes into fruiting very early; fruit large, bright golden yellow, with red cheek, in fact, is the most beautiful of all pears. For canning purposes it has no superior, and if properly ripened is an excellent pear to eat out of hand, being rich, juicy and of good quality. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, free from blight; November to December. Each, 25c.; three for 60c., postpaid; large trees by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

WILDER EARLY (EARLY).—A remarkably valuable early pear, ripening August 1. Fruit medium to large; handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant; very good. Larger and juicier than many of the early pears. Tree very productive, vigorous and healthy grower. Each, 30c.; three for 75c. postpaid; large trees by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 dozen.

Can also furnish Clapp's Favorite, Lawson, LeConte, Seckel, Sheldon and Garber. Each, 30c.; three for 75c., postpaid; large trees by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 dozen.

APPLES.

We deem it best to offer only a select list of varieties, and recommend only those varieties which produce large, handsome fruit, and will give the greatest satisfaction to all, but will be pleased to furnish an extended list of varieties and prices on application. Apples may be planted 30 feet apart, requiring 50 trees to the acre.

BISMARCK.—This new apple, which has made for itself a wonderful record for high quality, hardiness and early fruiting, we offer with the



greatest confidence. A little tree two years old, and not more than two feet high, will produce several apples of enormous size and of the highest quality. It is a valuable introduction, succeeding wherever apples will grow. Fruit very large and of brilliant color; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid, distinct, delicious flavor, unequalled for dessert and superior for cooking and an excellent keeper, having been kept in an ordinary room till March. A most unique pot plant, and especially recommended for small gardens. Each, 25c.; three for 60c., postpaid; larger trees by express, 50c. each; three for \$1.25.

GRIMES GOLDEN.—Medium to large; skin golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, refreshing flavor; of the best quality and one of the most valuable; tree vigorous, healthy and productive; January to April. One-year-old, 20c. each; three for 50c., postpaid; two-year-old, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen by express.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH.—A valuable market apple; good size; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender and pleasant. Tree an erect free grower and a good bearer; September to October. One year old, 20c. each; three for 50c., postpaid; two year old, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen by express.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT, with the exception of Bismarck, is the earliest ripening apple known, coming into bearing at three to four years of age. Medium size, light, transparent, lemon yellow; smooth waxy skin; flesh juicy, pleasant, sub-acid, excellent; hardy and productive; very early. One year old, 25c.; three for 60c., postpaid; two-year old, 30c.; \$3.00 per dozen by express.

FALLAWATER.—A very large, handsome fruit; color green with red cheek. Tree vigorous and abundant bearer, and comes into bearing young; a good keeper. One year old, 20c. each; three for 50c., postpaid; two year old, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen by express.

We can recommend and furnish the following varieties: Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Smith's Cider, Orange Pippin, Ben Davis, Red Astrachan, Hagloe and Smokehouse. One year old, 20c. each; three for 50c.; dozen, \$1.75, postpaid; two year old, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen by express or freight.

CHERRIES.

Select Varieties.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Fruit large; heart shaped; purplish black; tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous grower and an immense bearer. June to July.

EARLY RICHMOND.—A very valuable early red cooking cherry, and perhaps the best known. It is largely planted on account of its large size, excellent quality and great productiveness. Last of June.

GOVERNOR WOOD.—A most desirable sort. Fruit large, light yellow, shaded and marbled with red, tender and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. June.

MAY DUKE.—An excellent well known variety of large size, dark red, juicy, rich, sub-acid flavor. Very productive. June.

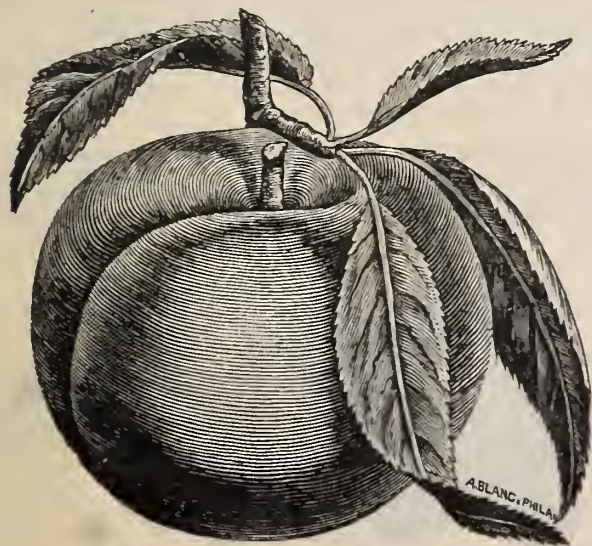
WINDSOR.—A remarkably firm, large late variety, and no doubt the best of its season. Fruit large, liver-colored, of good quality. Valuable for market and family use. July.

We can also furnish trees of the following well known and desirable varieties: Montmorency, Black Eagle, Rockport, Yellow Spanish and Downer's Late. Price, any or all these varieties of cherries, extra size by express or freight, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

PLUMS.

By giving the plum reasonably good care, planting on rich, heavy soil and giving good cultivation, plums may be classed as money-makers. There are many varieties of plums, but we have aimed to offer only a few of the best. Plant 16 feet apart.

HALE.—Of all Japan plums, the Hale stands in the foremost rank, and is beyond a doubt the most beautiful plum in the collection; proved also the most delicate in pulp texture, and by far the best in quality. The tree is the most vigorous of all the Japans, an upright, compact grower, an early and regular bearer, bearing each year enormous crops. Ripening, as it does, about the middle of September, after the early peaches and other Japanese plums have done bearing, it thus has the market



HALE.

entirely to itself as a fancy dessert fruit. The plums are of the largest size of its class, bright orange-yellow skin, mottled and nearly covered with vivid cherry-red, exceedingly attractive and beautiful; flesh yellow, firm and delicious. One year old trees at 25c. each; three for 60c., \$2.00 per dozen, by mail, postpaid. By express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

ABUNDANCE (JAPANESE).—The most productive and a very early bearer. Fruit large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender, and of a delicious sweetness; stone small and parts readily from the flesh. An excellent canning variety, and for near market claims extra attention. Its season of ripening is early in August. Each, 30c.; three for 75c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

WICKSON.—The most promising of the newer Japans. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, with tough, glossy, dark-green leaves. Fruit of large size, dark crimson purple; flesh very firm; yellow, juicy and highly flavored; pit small; cling stone. Each, 30c.; three for 75c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

RED JUNE (JAPAN).—Vigorous, hardy, early, productive. The most valuable market plum produced up to this time. Fruit medium to large; deep vermilion red with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, firm and of excellent quality; half cling. Ripens a few days after Willard. Each, 30c.; three for 75c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

SATSUMA (LATE JAPAN).—Coming in, as it does, after all of the European plums, and the main crop of peaches are gone, it finds a ready market. The flesh is so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept in good condition a long time after being picked; and is a good shipper. Fruit very large, handsome, rich; skin dark dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under color of brown red; flesh blood red, firm, juicy, good quality. Each, 30c.; three for 75c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

JUICY.—The most beautiful plum in existence, most luscious, heavy bearer and good keeper. Fruit large and of perfect shape; skin thin and transparent, light yellow, underlaid with scarlet—as beautiful as wax. It has a delicious sweetness mingled with a sprightly acid and high melting plum flavor. Tree hardy and immensely productive. Each, 30c.; three for 75c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

We can also furnish the following varieties: Burbank, Delaware, Shipper, Willard, Wild Goose and Lombard. Each, 30c.; three for 75c., postpaid; by express, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

PEACHES.

Every home in our land should be abundantly supplied with this most delicious of all fruits. No tree makes a more rapid growth or comes into bearing sooner than the peach. To secure healthy, vigorous trees and fine fruit, the ground around them should be kept clean and mellow. Plant in sandy loam where practicable, keep the heads low and trim off all side branches before planting. Apply wood ashes or ground bone occasionally in the spring. Plant about 16 feet apart, requiring about 150 trees to the acre.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—Perhaps one of the best known yellow free-stone peaches, a truly superb fruit of very large size, with beautiful dark red cheek, flesh yellow, but red at the stone, juicy, melting, rich and of excellent flavor; August. Each, 10c.; three for 25c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

OLD MIXON.—An excellent variety; large, greenish-white and red; flesh white, red at the pit, juicy, rich, tender. Tree very hardy and productive. Very valuable and reliable; August. Each, 10c.; three for 25c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

MT. ROSE (EARLY).—A large white early peach of great value; a profitable market variety; flesh white, melting, juicy, good; August. Each, 10c., three for 25c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

LORENTZ.—Claimed to be frost proof and superior in quality to any other peach ripening at same time. Tree very hardy, producing fruit in great abundance when others failed. Fruit large, equaling in size the Crawford Late. Flesh yellow with bright red cheek; a perfect freestone, delicious quality. Last of October. Each, 15c.; three for 40c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

TRIUMPH.—The earliest yellow free-stone peach known. Fruit large and very handsome; skin yellow with beautiful red cheek flesh yellow and delicious quality. A truly valuable variety and worthy of the highest praise; July. Each, 15c.; three for 35c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

CROSBY.—On account of the unusual hardness of this variety, it is especially valuable. Fruit of medium size, bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side; flesh yellow, red at the pit, juicy, rich. An abundant and regular bearer; August. Each, 10c.; three for 25c., postpaid; by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

The following excellent varieties we can also furnish: Champion, Stump, Elberta, Globe, Bcers' Smock and Ford's Late White. Each, 10c.; three for 25c., postpaid. Large trees by express, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

NUT CULTURE.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount of interest now being manifested in the new, fascinating and profitable industry of Nut culture, which until recently has been given little attention, owing largely to the fact that trees of improved varieties have been hard to obtain. This difficulty, however, has been overcome to a great extent, and we are now pleased to offer some of the very best nursery grown varieties. The Chestnut now promises to be one of the most profitable trees to plant, especially the Japanese and Spanish varieties, coming into bearing as they do at two to three years of age, ripening early, before frost, and annually producing large and attractive nuts of good quality. There are many varieties of the Japan strains, all of which are hardy and profitable, but among the leading and best varieties we name: Alpha, Reliance, Superb and Giant, which cover almost the entire season. Following after the Japan in season of ripening comes the Spanish strain, among the best of which are Numbo, Ridgeley, Paragon and Hannum. Plant Japan 25 feet apart; Spanish 35 feet apart. Can furnish grafted trees by express or freight only.

EUROPEAN CHESTNUTS (Grafted).

NUMBO.—Tree a good grower, with close, compact head. Nut large, forty selected specimens measuring a quart; smooth and pointed; of very good quality. A very productive variety and comes into bearing very young, ripening early, usually before frost. One year, 75c. each; three for \$2.00; dozen, \$7.50; express. Two-year, \$1.00 each; three for \$2.75; dozen, \$10.00; express.

COMFORT.—Nut very large and handsome, of best quality. Tree an enormous bearer; handsome, upright, vigorous grower; comes to fruitage very young. A very valuable variety. One year, 75c. each; three for \$2.00; dozen, \$7.50; express. Two year, \$1.00 each; three for \$2.75; dozen, \$10.00; express.

HANNUM.—A very heavy annual cropper. Nuts large, of brightest color, very handsome and of very good quality, running three to the burr. Owing to size, color and early ripening, the product commands the highest prices. Tree a handsome, upright, vigorous grower, attaining great size. One year, \$1.50 each; three for \$4.00; dozen, \$15.00; express. Two year, \$2.50 each; three for \$7.00; dozen, \$25.00; express.

RIDGELEY.—One of the hardiest and best of the large chestnuts. Tree a very prolific bearer, producing annually large crops of nuts of large size, selling readily at from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per bushel. Nuts run three to the burr. One year, 75c. each; three for \$2.00; dozen, \$7.50; express. Two year, \$1.00 each; three for \$2.75; dozen, \$10.00; express.

PARAGON.—One of the best varieties of the European type, supposed to be a seedling of the Comfort, which it very much resembles. Burrs of immense size; nuts large and run three to five to the burr; shell very dark brown; kernel sweet, fine-grained and of superior quality. Tree



PARAGON.

hardy and exceedingly productive, comes to bearing young, four year old trees producing as much as one bushel of nuts. One year, 75c. each; three for \$2.00; dozen, \$7.50; express. Two years, \$1.00 each; three for \$2.75; dozen, \$10.00; express.

JAPAN CHESTNUTS (Grafted).

ALPHA.—The earliest known chestnut, and the most valuable, most handsome, most prolific, and most profitable of any of the Japan strain, and well worthy of the highest praise. Nuts of large size running two to three to the burr, and immensely productive; opening in the latitude of Philadelphia from fifth to tenth of September without the aid of frost, making it a most profitable market sort. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, coming into bearing at three years of age and never failing to produce a heavy crop. One year, \$1.50 each; three for \$4.00; \$15.00 per dozen; express only. Two year, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00; \$20.00 per dozen; express only.

JAPAN GIANT.

These nuts are enormous, measuring six inches in circumference, and beyond a doubt the largest chestnut in existence, and usually run two to the burr. Nuts smooth, dark, mahogany color, and very attractive. Valuable on account of its very large size. Ripens September 25. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, very productive; makes a very handsome lawn tree. One year, \$1.00 each; three for \$2.50; dozen, \$10.00; express. Two year, \$1.50 each; three for \$4.00; dozen, \$15.00; express.



JAPAN GIANT.

JAPAN MAMMOTH.—Not a grafted variety, but grown from selected seed of the Giant, and seldom fails to produce nuts of large size, running three to five to the burr; uniform and attractive, of good quality, ripening early and very productive. Tree an annual and prolific bearer, coming into bearing at three years of age, four year old trees often producing four quarts of mammoth nuts. This being a seedling, we are enabled to offer trees by mail as well as express, and at the following remarkably low prices: one year, 25c. each; three for 65c.; dozen, \$2.50; mail or express. Two year, 35c. each; three for \$1.00; dozen, \$3.00; express.

JAPAN WALNUTS.

The Japan walnut having been given the most thorough test in almost every State in the Union, and having proved itself to be a handsome, ornamental nut-bearing tree, of iron-clad hardiness, we offer it with the utmost confidence, believing it will give the greatest satisfaction to every one desirous of having a handsome, ornamental shade and nut-bearing tree. The Japan walnut differs very little in habit of growth, foliage and general appearance, and bears a very close resemblance to our butternut, though the nuts are of a very different character, being far superior, both in quality, size and productiveness. The leaves are of immense size, and of charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of fifteen to twenty; have a shell thicker than the Persian walnut, but not so thick as the black walnut. The nut is sweet, of the very best quality; flavor like the butternut, but less oily and much superior. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a very handsome form and need no pruning; mature early; bear young and are more regular and productive than the Persian walnut. We offer two select varieties, both of which cannot fail to give the utmost satisfaction.

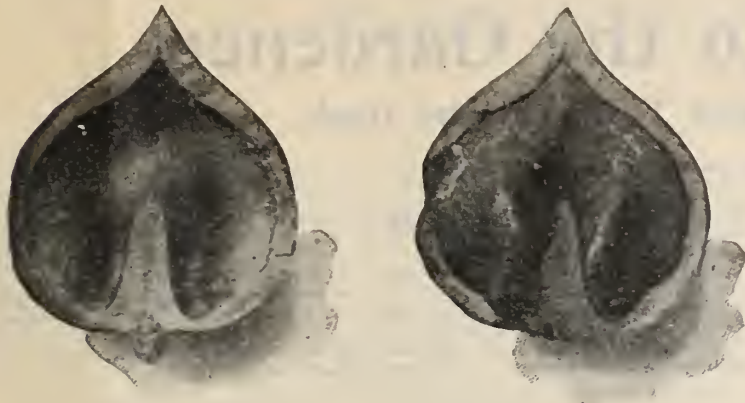
JAPAN WALNUT (*Juglans Sieboldiana*).—This seems to be the first Japanese walnut introduced in this country. The beauty of the tree, the desirability of the nut and great producing qualities render this an attractive and valuable variety. The above cut gives an idea of their



JAPAN WALNUT.

enormous productiveness. Tree a very vigorous grower, assuming a handsome form. Comes to bearing at three to four years of age, and is immensely productive. One year, 25c. each; three for 60c.; \$2.00 per dozen; mail or express. Two year, 50c. each; three for \$1.25; \$4.00 per dozen; express.

JAPAN WALNUT (*Juglans Cordiformis*).—In foliage and growth of tree this is almost, if not absolutely, identical with Sieboldiana; the only difference observed is in the nuts, which are also produced in pendulous clusters, but are more pointed and heart-shaped. Kernel full and plump, while its cracking qualities are superior to any other known variety,



JAPAN WALNUT.

cracking by a slight tap, the shells part readily and the fat kernels can be extracted whole, as shown in above cut. One year, 25c. each; three for 60c.; \$2.00 per dozen; mail or express. Two year, 50c. each; three for \$1.25; \$1.00 per dozen; express.

PERSIAN OR ENGLISH WALNUTS.



MADEIRA OR ENGLISH WALNUT.

PERSIAN MADEIRA.—A handsome, lofty-growing tree of spreading habit, which has been thoroughly tested and found to be both hardy and productive south of New York City. Nut large, thin-shelled and delicious.

PERSIAN PRÆPARTURIENS.—A French variety, of a dwarf habit, and noted for bearing when very young. Trees four years of age produce large crops. The nuts are of medium size, thin-shelled and of excellent flavor.

Price of above named varieties, 50c. each; three for \$1.25; \$4.50 per dozen; express.

Prices of other varieties of nut trees furnished on application.

MULBERRY.

DOWNING EVERBEARING.—Wherever a handsome fruit-producing and highly ornamental lawn tree is desired, to say nothing of the value of the fruit which is highly esteemed by many, we recommend the Downing Mulberry. Fruit large, blue-black, juicy and of high quality.



DOWNING.

Tree very productive, continuing to bear for three or four months of the year. Price, one year, express, 25c. each; two year, six to eight feet, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

QUINCES.

Champion, Orange, Meeches' Prolific and Rea's Mammoth, 50c. each; three for \$1.25; dozen, \$4.00; express.

APRICOTS.

Russian and American varieties, 25c. each; three for 60c.; dozen, \$2.25 mail or express.

Shade and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

We beg to state we are in a position to furnish a general assortment of shade and ornamental trees and hardy flowering shrubs, including Maples, Ash, Elm, Lindens, Catalpa, Tulips, Magnolias, etc., etc. Space will not permit of description or prices of the numerous varieties and sizes, but we shall be pleased to quote prices on application. Give us an idea of the varieties, quantity and sizes desired, and we can surely interest you.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

A remarkable plant indeed, and recognized as the most popular and most ornamental hedge plant in existence. It is a remarkably rapid grower, of handsome form, and may well be termed a lawn beautifier. The foliage is remarkably beautiful, dark green, very glossy and wax-like, nearly evergreen. The value of California Privet as a hedge plant cannot be overestimated. No plant excels it for hedging, as it grows freely in all soils, is

compact and regular in form and bears shearing to any extent, perfectly hardy, of very easy culture, and especially valuable for planting by the sea. A suitable plant for division lines, as it can be kept shorn to any desired height or almost any width. Many are planted as single specimens, also in groups upon the lawn, and in June produce panicles of small, white lilac-like flowers. Price, one to two feet, \$4.00 per hundred; \$30.00 per thousand. Two to three feet, \$5.00 per hundred; \$40.00 per thousand. Three to four feet, \$7.00 per hundred; \$50.00 per thousand.

Most...

for the

...Money

In response to an inquiry as to what Garden Vegetable produced the largest bulk of food on an expenditure of the least cash and labor, we replied that we believed that on a given area of land the Swiss Chard will give the largest proportion of edible matter. This is a variety of Beet, the very thick leaves of which are eaten, every plant of which can be relied upon to give a sufficient number of thick succulent and very palatable stalks to make a dish in itself.

Cabbage and Cauliflower produce to each plant sufficient for a dish for the table, but they take much longer to develop than Chard, and all plants will not invariably produce a head.

Egg-plant will, when in good bearing condition, produce three or four fruits full enough for a meal from each plant.

Tomatoes will produce to the plant enough for several meals. Watermelons give from each plant sufficient for three or four meals. Cantaloupes a less quantity, but these occupy a very large scope of ground as compared with the bushy formed plants above mentioned. Of all the other esculent vegetables it requires many plants to afford bulk enough to make a dish for the table, and with the multiplication of plants there is a corresponding increase in space occupied and cost of labor.

Monthly Hints to the Gardener.

Time-saving Notes. Best Thing in the Book.

JANUARY.

NORTHERN. January is unfavorable to outdoor labor, in the garden, especially, but little can be done. **Rods for Beans and Peas** may be made ready, **Manure** collected, **Compost Heaps** formed, and, by the way, compost is beyond all comparison the best shape in which to apply fertilizers to most vegetable crops. **Fruit Trees** pruned; **Hedges** clipped—those formed of evergreens not till after frost has disappeared. **Asparagus-beds** top-dressed preparatory to being dug when frost has ceased. **Hotbeds** for early forcing may be made ready. Orders for **Landreth's Seeds** should be sent in early, otherwise new varieties may be sold out.

SOUTHERN. Our calendar simply aims to remind the reader of what may be done if the surrounding circumstances be favorable—thus, for instance, in our variable climate, seeds which it is indicated may be sown during the present month at Charleston, S. C., and further South, it may be folly to commit to the earth by reason of the cold, which must necessarily defer such work until a change of temperature; or if it be done during the cessation of extreme cold, the return of Winter weather, or an unseasonable frost, may in a single night destroy the labor of many days. The enterprising man is not, however, to be deterred by fears, and if his judgment leads him to take the risk of chances, he may act upon some of the following suggestions, if he resides south of the latitude of Charleston.

Radishes sow sparsely from time to time. **Asparagus-beds** dress with compost and salt. This latter, though an active stimulant, may be safely given in heavy dressings to Asparagus, and has the further advantage of destroying weeds. **Horse-radish** cuttings put out. **Peas** sow at intervals; some may be frosted, but try again. Read descriptions of approved varieties. **All the Year Round** and **Select Early Jersey Wakefield** may be sown for Spring and early Summer use; also the **Reedland Early Drumhead** and **Flat Dutch Cabbage** may now be sown to come in still later; also the **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Cabbage**, a variety which stands the sun, and which we can highly commend as possessing every good quality—thus keeping up an uninterrupted succession; **Cauliflower**, planted in the Autumn, will begin to head; and may need slight protection at this season; **Turnips** for early crops sow. Also **Beets** sow, also **Carrots**, **Spinach**, **Parsley**; all of which to be repeated next month; **Onions** hoe, also other hardy crops planted in Autumn as there directed; **Lettuce Plants**, from Fall sowings transplant; **Celery** earth up as required; **Endive**, which should now be in full growth, tie up to blanch, in small quantities only, as needed; plant **Garlic**, **Shallots** and **Onion Sets**; set out **Pearl** and **Bermuda Sets**; **Spinach** and **Rosette Kale** should be sown. Sow seed of **T. T. Tomato**. Do not delay sending in your order—the only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna. Send in your order to-day.

FEBRUARY.

NORTHERN. Next month will bring its labors, and we can now only prepare to forward them. It is presumed all persons into whose hands this Catalogue is likely to fall are provided with that cheap and simple means of enjoyment, a **Hotbed**, for forwarding tender vegetables. Towards the close of this month seeds of **Cabbage**, **Cauliflower**, **Tomato**, **Egg Plant** and **Pepper** may be planted in **Hotbed**; watch them lest they suffer by frost, or as it is not infrequently the case, from want of sufficient air as the weather becomes milder, when they will need also increased water.

We can only speak in general terms of the work which may be advantageously done now, preparatory to the active season which approaches. If tools and implements are likely to be needed, the thoughtful man provides them in due season; overhauls his stock of **Seeds**, and makes out a list of those which may be needed, to the end that they may be in hand before the time of sowing.

Mail your order now.

The only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

SOUTHERN. The time for active labor is at hand; **Peas** plant; for the earliest choose **Landreth's Extra Early**, which is unquestionably the greatest bearer among the first early sorts, and is of fine flavor. Among the best **Peas** following in succession are the **Premium Gem**, **Advancer**, **Phonograph**. **Beans**, **Stringless Green Pod**, **Cabbage** and **Cauliflower Seed** and **Pink Heart Collards** sow. Remember, highly enriched and well-tilled soil will alone produce good crops of the **Cabbage** tribe, which embraces the **Turnip** and **Ruta Baga**. The **Cabbage Plants** from previous sowings transplant; and the **Lettuce Plants**; also sow seed of the **Virginia Solid Header**. Sow **Spinach**, **Celestial Radish**, **Carrots**, **Parsnips**, **Salsify** and **Beets**; **Asparagus-beds** redress. This delicious vegetable may be improved by the application of salt or refuse pickle, on which heavy dressings may be safely given. **Squashes** and **Melons** plant. **Arkansas**

Traveler Watermelon and **Anne Arundel Cantaloupe**. Don't be deterred from fear of loss by change of temperature; the gardener who counts every liability will be, in the main, behind his more enterprising neighbor. **Extra Early Adams** and **Minnesota Sugar Corn** plant for the first crop, follow up with **Crosby Sugar**, **Landreth Sugar**, **Early Mammoth** and **Evergreen** for succession. Plant **Potatoes**, **Irish Cobbler** is one of the best and positively the earliest. Set out **Gold Seal Onion Sets**; drill **Onion**, **Double Selected Danvers**. Sow **Tomatoes**, **Bermuda** and **Money Maker**.

Mail your order for seeds to Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

MARCH.

NORTHERN. **Asparagus** sow; plant roots of the **Colossal Beets**, **Eclipse**, **Landreth's Forcing**, **Philadelphia Turnip** and **Early Blood Turnip**, sow. **Cabbage** sow in a sheltered place, if not already in hotbed. Test **Landreth's Earliest**, **Very Early Wakefield**, **Landreth's Early Summer Flat-Head**, **Early Market**, **Reedland Early Drumhead**. **Carrots** **Extra Early Forcing**, sow. **Cauliflower**—attend to those under glass. **Celery** sow. **Cress** sow. **Compost** prepare. **Dung** prepare for later hotbeds. **Horse-radish** plant. **Hotbeds** make; also force. **Lettuce** sow, transplant. **Mushroom-beds** attend to. **Mustard** sow. **Onions** put out as sets—those known as **Philadelphia Buttons** much the best; get **Red Seal Sets**. **Parsnips** sow—**Bloomsdale** is the best. **Peas**, **Landreth's Extra Early**, **Advancer**, **Premium Gem**, sow. **Potatoes**, **Early**, plant. **Irish Cobbler**, admirable in every respect. **Radish**, **White Lady Finger**, **Summer White**, sow. The **Wonderful Half Long**, an improvement on the old **Long Scarlet**, we recommend. **Rhubarb** sow; plant roots. **Sage** sow; plant. **Tomato** sow in hotbed. **Sun Rise** ripens first. **T. T. Tomato** is best for succession. **Turnip** sow; but generally, be it observed, so far north as Philadelphia, these directions will apply better to April than to March.

SOUTHERN. Southward of Washington, **Peas** continue to plant. Set out **Red Seal Onion Sets**. **Beans**, **Landreth's Scarlet**, the best in existence, and **Stringless Green Pod**, plant. **Cabbage Plants** from Winter beds transplant, especially **Landreth's Earliest**; also **Jersey Wakefield**. Remember, to have fine head **Cabbage** and **Lettuce**, deep cultured and highly manured soil is required. **Onions** sow, our **Extra Early Red**. It is remarkably early. **Leeks** sow. **Turnips** sow a few; they may succeed. **Potatoes** plant. **Carrots** and **Parsnips** sow, if enough were not sown last month. **Mustard**, **Bloomsdale**, and **Landreth's Forcing Lettuce**, for small salad, sow at least once a fortnight. **Parsley** sow. **Tomatoes** sow in warm situation; those from the hotbed may be set out. **Peppers** sow close of this month. **Watermelons**, **Landreth's Boss** and **Arkansas Traveler**, sow; also **Extra Early Cantaloupe**, **Acme**, and **Black Paris**. **Cucumbers**, **First and Choice**, sow. **Okra**, **Landreth's Long Green Pod**, sow; also **Squash** and **Pumpkin**. **Beets** and other root crops sown last month will be advancing; they should be thinned and cultivated; **Celery**, **Paris Golden**, and **Spinach** sow. **Asparagus-beds** dress, if not already done. **Strawberry-beds** set out. **French Artichokes**, if slipped and dressed last month, should have attention.

APRIL.

NORTHERN. The exact time at which certain seeds should be sown must depend not only on location in respect to latitude, but also on the nature of the soil; if it be heavy a little delay will rather promote than retard our object—the common sense of each one must be used.

Asparagus sow, or plant roots, if not attended to last month. Wherever practicable, a bed of sufficient size should be made to permit an ample supply without cutting every feeble shoot which peeps above the surface; indeed, where space and means admit, two beds should be maintained, and cut alternate seasons. For directions for making an **Asparagus-bed** see article upon **Asparagus**. **Beans**, **Landreth's Scarlet**, sow. **First in Market** is the earliest. **Beets**, **Early** and **Long**, sow. **Cabbage**, **Reedland**, **Early Drumhead** and **Flat Dutch**, sow freely, that there be enough for the fly and to plant out in July for Autumn use. **Carrots**. **Extra Early Forcing** and **Ox Heart**, sow. **Celery** sow, if not sown last month. **Cress** sow. **Cucumbers**, **Landreth's Choice**, **Landreth's First**, sow in warm spot. **Horse-radish** plant if not done. **Hotbeds** attend to. **Leek** sow. **Lettuce** sow in drills, also plant from beds of last Autumn's sowing. **Marjoram Sweet** sow. **Mustard**, for **Salad**, sow. **Melons** sow; see our new varieties. **Nasturtiums** sow. **Onions**, **Buttons** for table use plant, try **Red Seal Sets**, and sow **Bloomsdale Set Seeds**, white red, and yellow, thickly for sets. **Parsley** sow. **Parsnips**, **Bloomsdale**, **Sugar**, sow. **Peas**, **Early** and **Late**, for a suc-

ADDRESS YOUR LETTER D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Monthly Hints to the Gardener.

cession, sow. **Potatoes** plant; **Irish Cobbler** is a variety of very superior quality. **Radish**, **Earliest White**, **Prussian**, **Golden Globe**, **White Summer** and **Lady Finger**, sow for succession. **Salsify** sow. **Sage** sow or plant. **Spinach**, **Bloodsdales**, sow at short intervals. **Thyme** sow or plant. **Tomato** sow on border, to succeed those sown in hotbeds.

SOUTHERN. Spring-sown **Cabbage** will now be fit to transplant; *manure well*, if you expect fine heads. The plants set out in February and March will require culture; *deep tillage* is demanded by the **Cabbage** tribe. About the middle or latter end of this month, sow **Reedland Early**, **Late Mountain**, **Late Flat Dutch**, **Drumhead**, **Flat Dutch**, and **Drumhead Savoy Cabbage** seed for plants to be set out in June. **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli** may be sown. **Carrots**, **Parsnips**, **Beets**, previously sown, are now advancing in growth, and should receive necessary care; additional sowings of each of the roots may now be made. **Bloodsdales Pearl Onions**, set out in the Autumn, should be fit for use. Sow **Leeks** for Winter use. **Turnips** sown last month should be hoed and thinned. Draw up the earth to the **Potato Vines**. Sow **Radishes**, the **White Summer** and **Golden Globe** are the best for the season. **Lettuce** may be drilled where intended to head. Sow **Celery**, plant more **Cucumbers**, **Melons**, **Squashes**. Study our list of varieties. The fertilizer best adapted to these vines is compost prepared the past season, formed of decomposed manure, well-rotted sod, wood, earth, etc. It is sufficiently stimulating, will not be likely to burn the plants during dry weather, and the vines will bear better than when rampant from exciting applications. **Okra**, **Long Green Pod**, sow if not already in. The vigilant gardener will keep his eye upon the weeds.

MAY.

NORTHERN. During the past month the hardier vegetables have been sown, and by the middle of the present one all will have been put in.

Beans, **Bush**, plant for succession. **Landreths' Scarlet** are the best. **Lima**, **Carolina**, **Monstrous Poddied**, and other **Pole Beans** may now be planted. **Beets**, **Long**, sow. **Cabbage**, set out plants and sow seed for Autumn supply. **Pepper** plant. **Carrot**, **Nantes**, sow. **Cauliflower** in frames, remove glasses. **Celery** weed and sow more. Crops which have failed when first sown, repeat sowings. **Cucumber**, **Jersey Pickle**, plant. **Lettuce**, **Reliable**, **Largest of All**, and **Virginia Solid Header**, sow in drills to stand, thin out to four inches. **Melons** plant; the best is **Landreths' Boss** and **Long Light Icing**; among **Citrons** or **Muskmelons** the **Extra Early** is the first to ripen. **Parsnips** thin out, if ready.

We have, in former issues of our CATALOGUES, recommended a Farmers' Kitchen-Garden, where nearly all the preparation of the land may be done by horse-power, and thus most ample supplies of vegetables be obtained at all seasons, without hand labor or occupation of time which may not readily be spared from farm duties.

SOUTHERN. **Beans**, **Snap**, **Lima**, and **Carolina**, plant; also the **Southern Prolific**, a pole variety of extraordinary worth—try it. The **Creaseback Pole** is good. **Cabbage** sow for Winter. **Lettuce**, sow **Landreths' Cutting** and **Golden Curled**. **Radish**, sow the **Golden Globe** and **White Summer**. **Melons**, **Cucumbers**, and **Squashes** may be put in. **Corn**, **Landreths' Sugar** and **Evergreen Sugar**, plant for succession. **Pepper** and **Tomato** sow, for plants for later crops. **Sweet Potato** set out in suitable weather. Where water is of easy application it may answer to supply it; otherwise it hardly pays the cost of labor. Under a burning sun, water should not be given directly; it is better to apply it between rows of plants, they will thus supply themselves without the liability to scald.

At the risk of repeating an oft-told tale, we would remind our Southern friends that we of the North find no outlay of money or labor yield so rich return, in comparison with the amount expended, as that devoted to the Kitchen-Garden.

JUNE.

NORTHERN. The labors of the gardener will mainly consist in the tillage of the growing crop. The rapid growth of weeds at this season will admonish him of the necessity of timely exertion.

The aid of appropriate tools in the culture of crops and the extermination of weeds need not be commended. Good implements are indispensable to success, and he who has provided them will not only have greater pleasure in his labors, but the profit which attends the judicious application of both time and labor. In the small garden use the broad hoe freely, as it will save a vast amount of labor later on, and be of untold cultural value in moving soil and preserving moisture. The day cannot be too hot to hoe to advantage.

Asparagus-beds keep clean. **Beans**, **Bush** or **Bunch**, plant for succession, and cultivate those in growth. **Beets**, thin to four inches. **Broccoli**, plant out those sown in April. **Cabbage** also, especially the sorts which it is desired shall come into use in September and October, in advance of the Winter varieties. **Celery**, plant out a portion for early use. **Cucumbers**, sow successive crops of **Choice** and **Turkey**. **Corn**, **Landreths' Sugar**, plant for a succession. **Endive** sow. **Leeks** thin or transplant. **Peas**, a few may be planted as a succession. Sow **Bloodsdales Ruta-Baga Turnip**.

Send your order for Turnip Seed; see our list of approved varieties.

SOUTHERN. Plant **Beans**; transplant **Cabbage**, **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**; and seed may be sown as a succession for Autumn heading—but it is uncertain. **Cucumbers**, **Melons**, and **Squashes** may be planted. Sow **Tomato** for a succession, beginning with the **Early Jersey**, **Acme** and **Perfection**. The chief labor in the garden had better be directed to what is already in growth; but few seeds sown in hot weather, in a Southern climate, repay the trouble.

Mail us your order for Turnip Seeds; you will want them in July and August. Our Midsummer Catalogue will be ready July 1.

JULY.

NORTHERN. This, like June, is the month of labor in the garden. Weeds are in rapid growth, plants are to be set out, and various matters require attention.

Beans, **Landreths' Scarlet**, plant for succession. **Beets**, the stock-feeding varieties, **Long Blood**, **Sugar**, **Mangold-Wurzel**, may be planted for stock as late as the first of July. June is, however, much better. **Beets**, **Early Blood-red Turnip** and **Half-Long** for late Winter and Spring use, may be sown. **Cabbage** plant. The Winter sorts of Cabbage should now be planted out; where many are to be transplanted, it is proper to await a suitable time—a heavy rain or showery weather; but in a small garden Cabbages may be transplanted almost at any season by careful watering, and, if need be, shading. **Celery** plant. **Endive** sow. **Peas**, a few may be sown; they seldom do well at this season. **Turnips** of all kinds sow. Don't let the weeds obtain the mastery in the garden.

Send us your order at once, that you may be prepared to take advantage of favorable rains to sow the seed.

SOUTHERN. Under favorable conditions, plant **Beans**. Transplant **Cabbage**, **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. Transplant **Leeks**. Sow **Nantes Carrots** and **Parsnips**. Sow **Endive** for early crop. A few **Turnips** may be sown. Transplant **Celery** for early supply, and prepare trenches for the main crop. **Spinach** may be sown towards the close of the month. The seed will not vegetate if the ground be dry; watering is practiced by some; the result scarcely repays the labor. **Irish Potatoes** plant. **Cucumbers**, **Short Prolific** and **Jersey Pickle**, plant for pickles. Our remarks on the **Ruta Baga** apply with increased force in the South, where pasturage is less abundant than in a cooler climate; besides, it is most wholesome food for man as well as beast. Usually, at this season, the extreme heat and prevailing drought render it difficult to get seed to vegetate. If failures occur, the only remedy is to try again under more favorable circumstances. Much depends on the quality of the seed sown. The stale, imported stuff not infrequently sold only disappoints and annoys. Therefore, we repeat, purchase American grown, and that only the product of reliable persons, obtained direct or through merchants who get their supplies from the best source and irrespective of price. That offered "remarkably cheap" is usually dear in the end.

Have you ordered your seeds for Autumn sowing?

AUGUST.

NORTHERN. The work of this month does not vary materially from the month just closed. **Cabbage** for Winter use, may head if planted at once. **Celery** earth up; plant for future use. **Endive** plant. **Beans**, **Bush** or **Snap**, plant; tender **Snap**s, gathered late in Autumn, may be preserved in brine (salt and water) for Winter use, and vary but little from those freshly gathered. **Lettuce**, **Forcing** and **Reliable**, sow in drills to head. **Peas** sow. This vegetable is a delicacy in Autumn, and should more frequently appear at table. **Landreths' Extra Early**, sown latter end of this month and beginning of next, perfect before frost. **Spinach**, **Bloodsdales**, sow for Autumn use; for Winter use sow next month. **Radishes** sow, the **Celestial**, the **Golden Globe** and **Prussian Scarlet Turnip Rooted** for Autumn use.

ADDRESS YOUR LETTER OR
POSTAL CARD AS FOLLOWS:

David Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Monthly Hints to the Gardener.

Ruta Baga sow without delay, if not already done. Should the ground be dry, work thoroughly and sow in the dust; the seed may vegetate with the first shower. A roller to compress the soil sometimes promotes vegetation; but there is this disadvantage—if heavy, dashing rain immediately ensues, the ground packs and the seed is lost. **Large Early Red Top Globe**, **Southern Snow-White Globe** and **Amber Globe Turnips** sow early in the month; also the **Sweet German**.

SOUTHERN. Cabbage Seed, **Reedland Early Drumhead** sow to head in November. We also commend for family use **Early Jersey Wakefield**, **Bloomsdale Early Market**, **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**, **Broccoli** and **Cauliflower** sow and transplant from an earlier sowing. Sow **Landreths' Pink Heart**, **Collards**, **Onions**, plant sets for Autumn. **Carrots** sow. **Squash** sow. **Ruta Baga** sow to make up deficiencies in July sowing. **Turnips** for table use sow at short intervals. **Bloomsdale Swede** is the longest keeper of all Turnips. **Potatoes** plant for Winter use. **Lettuce**, **Forcing**, drill for heading. **Radishes** sow from time to time. **Beets** may be sown for the Winter supply. Sow **Egg Plant** seed protected from hot sun. Seeds directed to be sown this month it may, perhaps, be necessary to defer until the next by reason of heat and drought. Let the young gardener be not disheartened, ultimately success will attend persevering efforts. *His first care is to provide reliable seeds.*

SEPTEMBER.

NORTHERN. Many and varied are the duties which devolve on the gardener at this season. Not only do the growing crops demand attention, but seeds are to be sown to provide the necessary plants for the ensuing Spring. **Roots** are to be divided and reset. **Strawberry Beds** planted. **Cabbage**, **Select Jersey Wakefield** and **Reedland Early Drumhead** sow, to plant out in the Autumn where the locality admits, or box up in cold frame to keep until planting-time in the Spring; the latter end of the month will be time enough to sow in the latitude of Philadelphia. **Turnips**, the **Early Dutch** and **Red Topped**, may be sown the first week in this month if failure has attended earlier efforts. In some sections the fly devours the early sowing. They are less voracious after the nights become cool and the dews heavy. **Celery** earth up. **Corn Salad** sow for Winter salad. **Lettuce**, **Virginia Solid Header**, sow for Spring planting; the plants to be kept during the Winter in cold frames. Other good sorts for Autumn sowing are the **Bloomsdale Reliable White Cabbage** and **Bloomsdale Early Summer**. **Spinach**, **Bloomsdale**, sow early in month for Autumn use; later for Winter and Spring. **Turnips** and **Ruta Baga** cultivate.

SOUTHERN. The work in the garden has commenced in earnest. It is not too late to plant **Beans**. Transplant **Cabbage** sown last month; **Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**, **Reedland Early Drumhead**, also the **Early Jersey Wakefield**, may still be sown. Towards the close of this and the fore part of next month sow **Bloomsdale Flat Dutch**, **Late Mountain** and **Drumhead Savoy Cabbage** to come in early in the Spring; and, to secure a good supply, sow liberally—the flies will have their share. Transplant **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. Sow more **Turnips**. **Potatoes** planted last month will require culture. **Onion** seed may be sown for a general crop if **Philadelphia Buttons** or sets to plant are not at hand. **Carrots** sown now will be fit to use in December. **Spinach** may be sown from time to time; **Endive** also. **Celery** plants need tillage. **Lettuce** may be sown; **Golden Curled** and **Landreths' Forcing** are rare sorts. Sow **Radishes** frequently; don't forget **Winter Radishes**, **Celestial** and **Strasburg**. Plant **Bloomsdale Pearl Onion Sets**.

Let us advise the inexperienced gardener to exercise his own judgment in much that may demand his attention. Self-reliance is invaluable, and an occasional failure will be well repaid by the experience it may bring. One thing he will surely learn—that to succeed with any crop the first requisite is **Good Seed**. In vain will he sow and plant and water, if he be enticed to purchase seed of doubtful quality by the quotation of low prices. Usually low prices for seed always raise a doubt. We do not sell cheap seeds.

OCTOBER.

NORTHERN. The labors of the gardener are varied, and he who neglects duties necessary to be done loses time not to be regained—the Autumn is upon him. The principal labors are the protection of the crops already grown, transplanting others, and setting out **Trees** and **Shrubs**. **Asparagus-beds** dress. **Cabbage** plant out in sheltered location and on light land for next season's use. **Beets** and **Carrots** store now or early next month. **Lettuce** plant out for next Spring.

Potatoes dig. **Spinach** sow at once, if not sown last month. Vacant ground trench. **Bloomsdale Spinach** and **Ever Ready** drill for use in Spring.

SOUTHERN. **Beans** planted last month cultivate. **Cabbage** transplant, also **Cauliflower** and **Broccoli**. **Turnips** hoe. **Bloomsdale Pearl Onion Sets** set out. This variety is indeed wonderful for early maturity, size and appearance. Orders for next year's sets must be placed with us the preceding Autumn. **Garlic** and **Eschalots** plant. **Spinach** for Winter use sow. **Celery** earth up in dry weather, and transplant from seed bed for further supplies; also **Lettuce** for Spring use. **Radishes** sow as required. **Artichokes** dress, preparatory for Winter. **Asparagus-beds** dress. **Strawberries** transplant. **Peas**, **Landreths' Extra Early**, sow. Plant **Onion Sets**, **Red** and **White Bermuda**, also **Pearl**. Set out **Onion Sets** for Winter and Spring Scullions. **Bloomsdale Kale** sow for Winter use.

NOVEMBER.

NORTHERN. The season for gardening is drawing to a close; indeed it is limited to the preservation of roots and hardier vegetables for Winter use, and such operations as may be preparatory to another season. Now is a good time to transplant **Fruit** and **Ornamental Trees**, **Shrubbery**, etc. On loamy and light land, we prefer decidedly Fall planting, but on heavy soil, or where the subsoil is clay, thus retaining the moisture near the surface, Spring may be a more favorable season; and it is also generally esteemed the best for evergreens. **Asparagus-beds** Winter dress. **Beets** dig and store. **Cabbages** place in safe quarters. **Carrots** dig and store. **Celery** earth up finally. Drain vacant ground if needful. **Horse-radish** dig and store for convenience. **Onions** in store examine. **Parsnips** and **Salsify** dig and pit for convenient access. From 1st to 20th of this month, according to locality, the Winter supply of **Turnips** should be pulled and pitted; read what is said on that point in our pamphlet on Root-Culture.

SOUTHERN. The garden work is ample enough to occupy attention. **Peas** sow; if they escape the frost they will be ready for use in April. For sowing at this season, we recommend **Tom Thumb** and **American Wonder**; they seldom rise over twelve inches, are abundant bearers, and are, withal, quite early; also **Little Gem**, the three seeming to be admirably adapted to Autumn sowing in the South, where, on apprehended frost, protection may be given; they are also equally well suited to early Spring planting, for the same reason, and if planted on ground manured *excessively high*, will yield as much to a given quantity of land as any **Pea** known to us. **Cabbage**, if plants remain, set out. **Onion Sets** plant. **Celery** blanch. **Salad** sow on sheltered spots. **Radishes** sow; if frosts kills them, it is only a little labor lost. Plenty of **Landreths' Seeds** are to be had. Try again. Drill **Bloomsdale Spinach** and **Ever Ready** for Spring use, also **Rosette Kale** and **Forcing Lettuce**.

This is the month to get our catalogue and price-list for seeds for the next year.

DECEMBER.

NORTHERN. **Compost** prepare. **Dung** prepare for hotbeds. **Hotbeds** attend to. **Radish** and **Salad** sow in frames. **Trench** and drain vacant ground. Transplanting trees may still be done.

The most important work in connection with the vegetable garden this month is to make out and mail to us your order for **Landreths' Seeds**. Do it without delay.

SOUTHERN. In the far South, **Peas** may be sown to succeed those of November. See remarks under that head. **Cabbage** plants, sown in October, will be fit to put out. Sow **Landreths' Earliest**, **Select Jersey Wakefield**, and **Reedland Early Drumhead** to head in January and February. Sow **Radishes** and **Lettuce**. Look over the **Spinach**, thin it as you collect for daily use. **Onion Sets** may still be planted. Prepare ground for **Carrots**. Earth up **Celery** in dry weather. Tie up **Endive**. Prune **Fruit Trees**, **Vines**, etc. Transplant all hardy **Trees**.

December closes the year, and if by chance we have dropped a hint of value to those whose experience in country life has been less than ours, or induced a better method, or more regular system in the management of farm or garden, we shall be compensated.

One word in conclusion. Don't forget to order **Landreths' Seeds** early. Order them now, as you might overlook the subject. Make your order out from this Catalogue. We guarantee the safe arrival of seeds. See remarks to purchasers on second page of cover.

In September, send for our Catalogue of Bulbs for Autumn planting.

Secure Your Seeds a Month Previous to Planting Season.
Get Landreths' Only.

LANDRETHS' Catalogue of Decorative Plants for House and Garden.

NAMED DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

NEW SNOW-WHITE STORM KING.—The best Double White variety in cultivation, of dwarf branching habit, most abundant flowerer, long stems. 50 cents each by mail.

A. D. LIVONI.—Clear, soft pink; large, beautifully quilled.

ARMORER.—New; large, glowing crimson scarlet.

DECORATOR.—A favorite fancy variety; blush white, penciled and spotted deep pink.

JAMES VICK.—Rich glowing purple; large, of full round form, with long stems.

KEYSTONE.—Soft pink striped, deep crimson.

MISS S. B. PENNEBAKER.—New, white suffused, pink tipped and edged crimson; profuse.

PRINCESS BONNIE.—Creamy white, large and full.

PSYCHE.—Soft primrose-tinted rose; profuse bloomer.

MISS DODD.—Very large; pure yellow; fine form and full to the centre.

RUBY QUEEN.—Ruby red, richly shaded; an early and profuse bloomer.

SNOW.—Pure snow-white; large fine form; a free bloomer and one of the best.

STRIPED BANNER.—Large bright cherry-red, striped white; a distinct and striking variety.

15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100, by express.

20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen, per mail.

DOUBLE MIXED DAHLIAS.

A selection of the **Best Varieties**, \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100, by express; \$1.50 per dozen by mail.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE VIOLETS.

Most desirable for Winter and Early Spring blooming, and most fragrant. In Singles we offer Luxonne, Princess of Wales (very fine blue), California, and in Double Varieties Lady Hume Campbell, Marie Louise and Swanley White.

From 2-inch pots, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Large size field grown clumps for delivery until November 15th.

20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

PANSIES.

Fine bedding plants for early effect in Spring. For cold frames for delivery now we recommend the clumps; for garden use the smaller plants. The former can only be supplied now at \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100. Smaller plants, 75 cents per dozen; \$5.00 per 100, by express, at customer's expense.

CARNATIONS.

These at the present time are one of the most popular flowers; easily raised, of elegant form, excellent fragrance and entrancing colors. We only offer the cream of the varieties, as follows:

ALASKA.—Large pure white.

BUTTERCUP.—Golden yellow, very double.

DAYBREAK.—Elegant shade of pink.

FLORA HILL.—Snow white, very free bloomer.

JUBILEE.—Rich, deep scarlet, an elegant flower.

THOMAS CARTLEDGE.—Strong grower; early flowerer; fine carmine.

WILLIAM SCOTT.—Rich pink color, stiff stem, fine for bouquets.

ELDORADO.—Canary yellow, tipped carmine.

15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen, by express.

20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen, by mail.

PÆONIES.

Hardy herbaceous sorts. Never fail to give satisfaction. The colors have not such variety as the Rose, but less care is necessary, and once established will remain for years. We offer large roots of Crimson, Pink and White at 25 cents per clump; \$2.50 per dozen, by express, or 30 cents and \$3.00 per dozen, postpaid.

ROSES.

HARDY RAMBLER ROSES.

NEW CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Every one who has seen the Crimson Rambler in bloom will say it is the most beautiful climbing rose they ever saw. It is a vigorous grower, perfectly hardy and a tremendous bloomer, with immense clusters of most brilliant-colored roses in wonderful profusion. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 35 cents, by express.

YELLOW RAMBLER, AGLAIA.—The finest hardy yellow climbing rose yet introduced. Blooms in immense clusters. Entirely hardy, and a new and striking climber that few people have seen. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 35 cents, by express.

EIGHT HARDY BEDDING ROSES.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—Large flowers, very double, fragrant; color, deep, rich crimson. 20 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 40 cents, by express.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES.—The finest white. Flowers large pure snow-white. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 35 cents, by express.

FRANCOIS LEVET.—Soft, china-pink, delicately shaded carmine and blush, large. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 35 cents, by express.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Very rich and velvety crimson, exceedingly brilliant and handsome. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 35 cents, by express.

ETOILE DE LYON (STAR OF LYONS).—The color is clear, bright golden-yellow; robust grower, quite hardy. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 35 cents, by express.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT (Tea Polyantha).—The flowers forming in clusters. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 35 cents, by express.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Large flowers, of unusual depth and substance; bright rosy-pink. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 35 cents, by express.

PRINCESS BONNIE.—One of the best hardy, constant blooming roses grown. The flowers are extra large and full, perfectly double, and deliciously sweet; the color is solid rich crimson. 15 cents each, postpaid; 2-year, 35 cents, by express.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

WILLIAM SABEY.—Canary yellow; a fine reflexed variety.

GOLDEN M'LE MARTHE.—Fine, bright golden yellow.

MAID OF KENT.—White.

ROSINANTE.—Blue rose; dwarf grower.

ROSE D'AMOUR.—Rose; very fine.

EINSFORD GEM.—Red.

REGULUS.—Cinnamon.

10 cents each; 60 cents for the seven; \$7.00 per 100.

HEDGE PLANTS.

HEMLOCK (Abies Canadensis).—This well-known American evergreen is indispensable for use in all landscape work, and, like the Norway, its beauty can be much enhanced by frequent pruning. Nothing that can be used in this climate is more beautiful than the Hemlock Hedge. We have a large stock of this in desirable sizes. Plants 2 to 2½ feet, \$50.00 per 100; 3 to 3½ feet, \$75.00 per 100.

OSAGE ORANGE.—The well-known and extensively planted thorn hedge of the present day, and the cheapest hedge plant we know of. Makes a strong, durable fence; though not so ornamental as the other kinds, yet when it is closely trimmed it is quite attractive. 1 year, \$5.00 per 1,000; 2 years, \$7.00 per 1,000.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.—The ideal Hedge plant, for either Fall or Spring planting. While in this latitude, it is deciduous, it retains its dark green foliage until the early Winter, and can be kept at any height or in any shape by proper trimming. Besides these features, its adaptability for planting by the seashore is undenied, as it can be most successfully grown, even under the influence of salt air.

| | Per 100. | Per 1000. |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 to 2 feet | \$4.00 | \$30.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet | 7.00 | 40.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | | 50.00 |

BOX BUSH.—An evergreen most hardy and for edging unsurpassed. With careful pruning it can be kept to any height or shape desired. Price as, 35 cents per lineal yard.

LANDRETHS' CATALOGUE OF DECORATIVE PLANTS FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN.

CANNAS.

FOR SPRING DELIVERY.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—Bears enormous flowers, rich pomegranate red, bordered bright golden yellow. 3 feet. 10 cents each, postpaid.

GLORIOSA.—Color, bright, rich crimson, with wide border of deep golden yellow, one of the most showy and handsome varieties, a perfect symphony of crimson and gold. 3 feet. 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, postpaid.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.—The most superb pink variety yet introduced, large flowers, the trusses are immense, an abundant bloomer. Height about 8 feet. 25 cents each, postpaid.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—Dark, rich, velvety maroon, almost black, and quick, constant bloomer. 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid; \$8.00 per 100, by express.

SOUVENIR D'ANTOINE CROZY.—A beautiful gilt-edged variety, rich scarlet crimson, bordered golden yellow. Average height 6 feet. 10 cents each, postpaid.

SOUVENIR DE PRESIDENT CARNOT.—Dark rich purple leaves, the very finest of the bronzed-leaved varieties, rich cherry-red flowers. Height about 6 feet. 10 cents each, postpaid.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER.—Height 6 feet; two or three flower spikes on one stalk, flowers large, bright crimson. 10 cents each, postpaid.

MRS. FAIRMAN ROGERS.—The most beautiful gilt-edged variety to date, compact growth, 3 to 4 feet high, flowers lovely, vermilion scarlet, edged yellow. 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, postpaid.

MIXED SORTS.—Comprising the best colors. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

CLIMBERS.

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA (Japanese Climber).—With thick, glossy leaves and pure white fragrant flowers, succeeded by plum-shaped greenish fruit. 30 cents each.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston Ivy).—Clings without artificial training. 30 cents each.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.—A valuable white variety, native of Japan, with clear green foliage and pure white flowers from three-quarters to an inch in diameter, star-shaped and very fragrant. They are borne in clusters, on stiff stems, 4 to 6 inches long from the axils of the leaves. 30 cents each.

CLEMATIS.—Large, flowering varieties, red, white, blue, purple and pink. 50 cents each.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE.—Hardy climber, bright purple flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries. 50 cents.

HONEYSUCKLES.—Climbing sorts in variety, well rooted, at 30 cents.

WISTARIA.—White and blue, very pretty, strong growers, 50 cents each.

BEGONIA—TUBEROUS-ROOTED.

The colors are of every combination, the blooms frequently of four to five inches in diameter. They do best in a friable rich soil, in locations where they can be watered daily, and where, at portions of the day, they get a rest from the direct rays of the sun.

SINGLE FLOWERING.—Mixed colors. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

SINGLE FLOWERING.—Separate colors. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

DOUBLE FLOWERING.—Mixed colors, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

GLADIOLUS.

Gladioli flowers embrace a greater variety of colors than any other root. We offer only the choicest varieties in mixture, grown for us by a specialist in this line.

| | Per Doz. | Per 100 |
|--|----------|---------|
| Fine Mixture | 25c | \$1.75 |
| Extra Choice Mixture Hybrids | 30c | 2.00 |
| Scarlet in Mixture | 25c | 1.75 |
| Pink in Mixture | 40c | 2.50 |
| White and Light in Mixture | 40c | 2.75 |
| Striped and Variegated | 40c | 2.50 |

If by mail add 10 cents per dozen.

CINNAMON VINE.

One of the most charming of climbers, and will quickly enclose an arbor, window or veranda with a great profusion of heart-shaped leaves and white, fragrant flowers. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

MADEIRA VINE.

A rapid-growing climber, with smooth, glossy leaves, bearing long feathery stems of sweet-scented flowers. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

AMARYLLIS.

These bulbs should be cultivated indoors and but moderately watered, until they show indications of flowering.

JOHNSONI.—Large flower, crimson, striped white; large bulbs. 35 cents each.

FORMOSISSIMA.—Flowers a few weeks after planting, crimson flower. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

NEW HYBRID GLOXINIAS.

The handsomest of our summer-blooming plants, the rich and varied coloring of the flowers being beautiful in the extreme, many of them curiously speckled and blotched. 20 cents each.

TUBEROSES.

DOUBLE PEARL.—3 for 10 cents, 30 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per hundred.

SILVER LEAF, SINGLE.—Striped leaves. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen. If by mail, add 10 cents per dozen.

PALMS AND FERNS, Etc.

We at all times carry in stock a large and varied assortment of foliage plants for house decoration, and solicit correspondence concerning these.

LILIES.

The great inducement to the cultivation of this genus is their ease of culture and their hardiness, thriving with all the vigor of indigenous varieties, when planted in the open border.

AURATUM (Golden Banded Lily).—Is unquestionably one of the most showy, its mammoth yet graceful flowers, fifteen to twenty on a stem and of six petals, of most delicate colors, dashed with crimson spots and striped with golden yellow. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$12.00 per hundred. Extra large bulbs 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per hundred.

LONGIFLORUM.—Pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers, very fragrant. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$8.00 per hundred.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM.—White-shaded rose, and spotted deep red. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM.—Pure white, large-sized flowers, grows from 2 to 4 feet high. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$12.00 per hundred.

TIGRINUM (Tiger Lily).—Orange-salmon, spotted black. 3 feet high. 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.

TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO (Double Tiger Lily).—Bright orange red, with black spots. 4 to 5 feet. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$8.00 per hundred.

CALLADIUM ESCULENTUM.

(ELEPHANT'S EAR.)

A very effective foliage plant and suitable for use either singly on the lawn or in masses. It is a rank grower, and in summer should have a liberal supply of water. Price, medium size, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen; large roots, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

CRINUM KIRKII.—Is by all means one of the finest sorts in its family, bearing large, fragrant flowers, broad white petals, with a deep purple-reddish stripe through the centre. 35 cents each, large bulbs.

OXALIS DIPPEI (rosy white) and **O. LASIANDRÆ** (pink) are varieties which are very useful for borders and edges. They produce an unbroken row of foliage and showy flowers. Either variety, price, 10 cents per dozen, 75 cents per hundred.

MONTBRETIA CROCOSMÆFLORA.—One of the brightest of our summer-flowering bulbs, bears flowers of deep orange color from July until October. 5 cents each, 40 cents per dozen, \$2.50 per hundred.

FORMULAS FOR SPRAYING MIXTURES.

Prepared at the Agricultural Station, Cornell University.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate 6 pounds
Quicklime 4 pounds
Water 40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate 1 ounce
Ammonia enough to dissolve the copper
Water 9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purpose as Bordeaux.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green 1 pound
Water 250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage unless lime is added. *Paris Green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety.* The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate 1 pound
Water 15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. *This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.* For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris Green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

HELLEBORE.

Fresh White Hellebore 1 ounce
Water 3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard Soap $\frac{1}{2}$ pound
Boiling Water 1 gallon
Kerosene 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.

We carry in stock and can furnish illustrations and descriptions of Spraying Machines costing from \$10 to \$25.

GARDEN INSECTS.

The grower of Garden Vegetables meets with many destructive insects, too many to describe, but we will refer to those found particularly annoying.

1. The Colorado Potato Bug.—This is too well known to need description. It can be kept in check by Paris Green.

2. The Cabbage Worm.—This is a green worm half inch to an inch in length. Paris Green or any other poison cannot be used on the Cabbage for it would be folded up into the leaves and poison the consumers. Hot water between 140° and 160° F. will kill the Cabbage Worm; so will salt water. The Green Glazed Cabbage, a late but good variety, resists the attack of the Cabbage Worm better than any other sort.

3. The Harlequin Bug.—This looks like a large Lady Bug, but more angular and spotted. It does not eat the tissues of the leaves, but punctures them and sucks out the sap, consequently ordinary applications of any poisons do not affect it. It can sometimes be smothered by filling its breathing pores with very fine snuff, but the most effective way is to kill them between the thumb and finger.

4. The Turnip Fly.—A jumping fly, less than the size of a head of a pin, often destroying a crop of Turnip, Cabbage,

Radish or Mustard before the grower knows the Seed has germinated. There is no remedy against this insect.

5. The Melon Louse.—Destroys the vines of Watermelon, Cantaloupe and Cucumber. It attacks the under sides of the leaves, extracts the sap, the leaves curl up and all growth ceases. There is no thoroughly reliable remedy against this insect on large crops. Very strong tobacco water is sometimes efficient. On a few hills in a garden the insects can be killed by the fumes of carbon bi-sulphide.

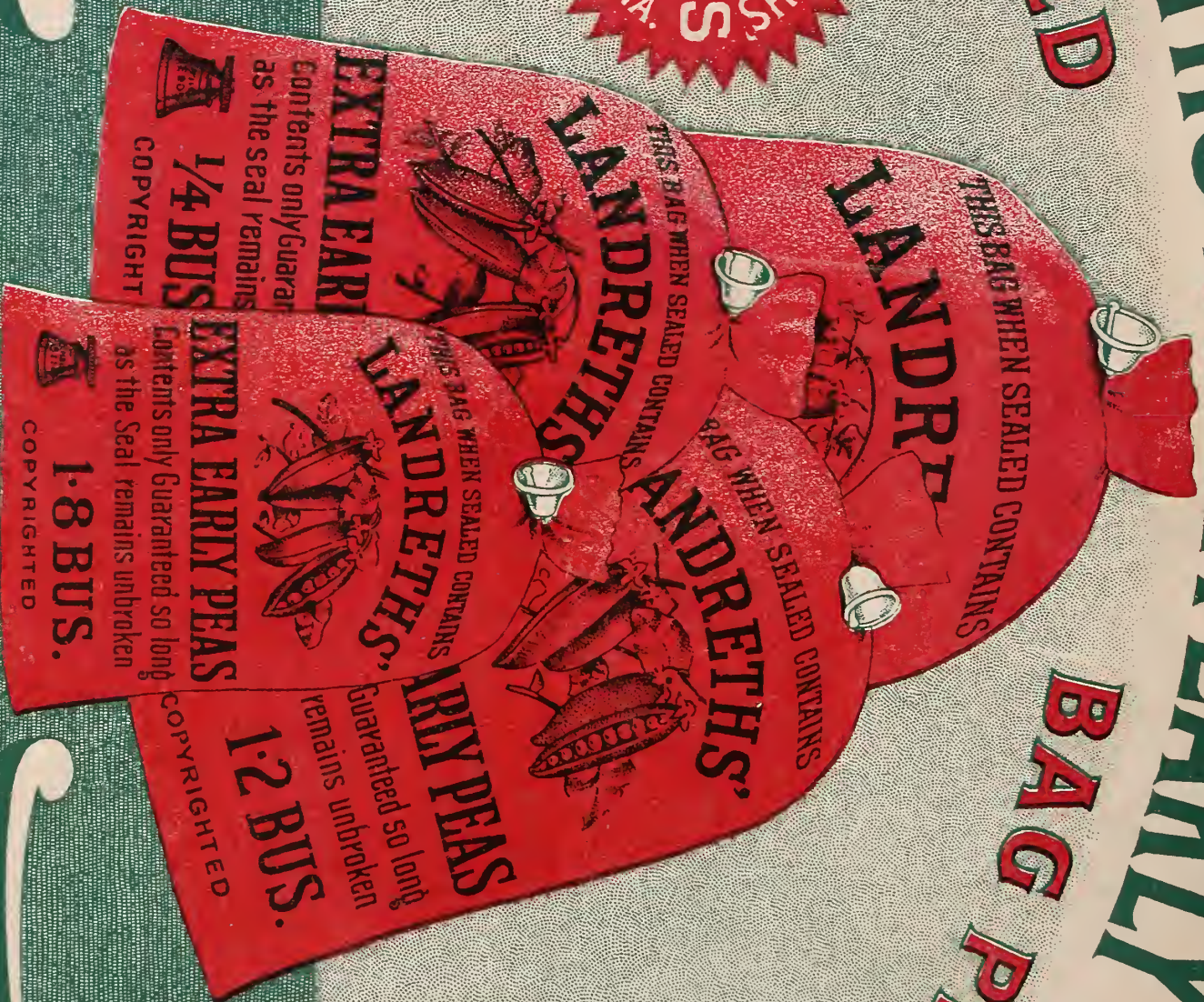
6. The Cabbage Louse.—A white, mealy colored soft object the size of a pinhead, often appearing by thousands upon a plant. Salt and hot water, not above 160° F., are the only safe applications, as poisons cannot be used on Cabbage.

7. Squash Bug.—This small, yellow and black beetle attacks plants of Squash and Cucumber, and all the Melons just as they are breaking through the ground, and frequently necessitating three or four plantings of Seed. There is no satisfactory remedy, all thoroughly destructive to the insects destroying the plants as well.

HERBS.—Plant the seeds and raise your own stock of these invaluable supplies for the Kitchen.
See illustrations on page 18.

LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS

THE RED BAG PEAS



THE EARLIEST
THE PUREST
THE BEST

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS
PHILADELPHIA, PENN. U.S.A.

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